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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 41

Section 1

March 3, 1937

WORLD TRADE CONFERENCE

The first international conference on trade barriers and economic cooperation since the breakdown of the World Economic Conference in London in 1933 will be opened by Premier Hendry Colijn at The Hague today, says a report to the New York Times. The conference, restricted to members of the Oslo Convention, was called at the initiative of the Netherlands Government. All the governments concerned--Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway--have accepted the invitation.

F.T.C.REPORT ON FARM PRODUCTS

A general strengthening of the Commodity Exchange Act to provide more intensive regulation of the grain trade and reinforcement of antitrust laws to prevent further concentration of corporate power in a relatively few concerns was recommended to Congress yesterday in a report by the Federal Trade Commission. Finding that agricultural income was being adversely affected by the domination of manufacturing and distribution facilities for important farm products by a few corporations, the commission urged legislation designed to arrest this trend. To the same end it proposed that the federal excise tax on tobacco manufacturing be levied on the processors' net selling prices instead of as now collected. (Press.)

REPORT OF N.R.A.STUDY

President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday the report of his special committee to study the National Industrial Recovery act and its administration and with the report a message saying that it "will point the way to the solution of many vexing problems of legislation and administration in one of the most vital subjects of national concern." The report, a 240-page document, was prepared by the four non-governmental members of the Committee on Industrial Analysis. (Press.)

RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE

A Geneva report by the Associated Press says removal of obstacles to the international exchange of goods was proposed by the League of Nations yesterday as the surest remedy for existing inequalities in nations' access to needed raw materials. In a memorandum prepared for the international conference on raw materials, scheduled to open at Geneva March 8, the league emphasized that the obstacles include trade prohibitions, export quotas and duties, high tariffs, general import quotas and clearing agreements.

Wisconsin J. G. McNeely, University of Wisconsin, writes in
County Zoning the Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics (February)
 on suburban county zoning in Wisconsin. Discussing the
county zoning ordinances, he says in conclusion: While these ordinances
may have played an important part in keeping alive the interest in the
possibilities of zoning outside of strictly rural or strictly urban areas,
they have not been prepared and administered with sufficient care and
thoroughness to achieve the best possible results. Walworth County is
now attempting to remedy these defects through a truly comprehensive
zoning ordinance which, it is hoped, will be enacted early in 1937. The
proposed ordinance divides the entire county into five districts--namely,
residential, agricultural, forestry, business, and industrial. Walworth
County is largely agricultural in character, but has some highly de-
veloped residential and recreational areas built up around certain lakes.
Preparation of the ordinance was preceded by a careful study of the en-
tire county with respect to physical, financial, and all other pertinent
factors. Proper administrative and enforcement provisions are set up by
the ordinance, and all possible care has been taken to make the ordinance
a reasonable use of the police power. This ordinance, when enacted, may
well serve as a model for future county zoning ordinances in counties
with both agricultural and industrial development. Some experimentation
is obviously necessary if county zoning is to achieve the best possible
results.

Hailstone "On one of the highest pieces of ground in Forest
Resistant Park, St. Louis has recently built a new floral conserva-
Greenhouse tory whose design is said to mark the first radical change
 in greenhouse construction in many years," says Engineer-
ing News-Record (February 25). "The novelty is evident particularly in
the setback solid roof construction in contrast to the usual glass which
was a fair target for every hail storm. But the building is also unique
in utilizing elliptical arches for its main framing and copper for all
exterior metal, to eliminate painting...The main framing consists of
eight elliptical rolled-section arches. Four lines of longitudinal
I-beams on each side brace the arches and provide supports for the U-bar
uprights that carry the glass frames. K-bracing of angle members is
used between the arches in the end panels and the center panel, while
horizontal X-bracing of I-sections is used between the two top stringers.
The design is said to have been made to resist a 100-mile wind...Venti-
lation is provided by manually operated movable sash along the entire
length of glass at the top of the first setback. Another line of movable
sash just under the high roof level is motor operated from a push button
control. All water condensation will drain off to adjacent roofs, a
perforated brass strip having been provided at the base of the glass walls."

Bulls as Among "other assets" of the First National Bank of
Bank Assets Clarksville, Tenn., is a herd of purebred Hereford bulls,
 which are loaned to cattlemen of the region, gratis.
There is no interest charge. When farmers of the community ran short of
male bovidae, the bank rushed into the breach, laid in a supply of 50
young bulls (cost \$2,300). In exchange for services, Montgomery County
farmers board the bulls without charge. (Business Week, February 27.)

Congress The House received a letter from the Governor, Farm
March 1 Credit Administration, transmitting the Fourth Annual Re-
 port of the Administration, covering operations for the
year 1936 (H.Doc. 15). The Joint Committee on the Disposition of Execu-
tive Papers submitted a report on disposition of executive papers belong-
ing to the Department of Agriculture (H. Rept. 340).

Analysis Seed World (February 26) commenting editorially on
of Seeds an article in that issue by R. H. Porter, Iowa Agricul-
 tural College, on "Seed Analysis and Its Relation to the
Seed Trade," says: "He urges closer cooperation between the seed trade
and the various state and federal seed testing laboratories...Many seeds-
men are dependent upon these laboratories for the purity and germination
tests of the seed they sell. They should become familiar with the various
testing methods that are employed. They should get advice on proper
sampling methods...The analysts employed by seed firms should become
acquainted with the state and federal analysts so that uniform methods
can be used by both. There should be the closest cooperation between
commercial and state and federal analysts. Both analysts and reliable
seedsmen are interested in the same thing--the distribution of high
grade, recleaned seed that will grow."

Hormones "...Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institution
Change Bird Station for Experimental Evolution, at Cold Spring Har-
Plumage bor, Long Island, has measured changes in the size of
 the glands in birds at various seasons and has found that
they increase and decrease in size with the seasons, some becoming
larger at the time others are getting smaller," says a report in the
New York Herald Tribune. These glandular changes were correlated with
changes taking place in the appearance, habit and functions of the birds.
Dr. Emil Witschi, embryologist at the State University of Iowa, has pro-
duced seasonal changes in birds at will by injection into males and
females different types of hormones, causing growth and development of
reproductive organs, egg-laying, change in bill hues and transformation
of plumage patterns. His work has attracted international attention...
The pituitary hormones react upon the reproductive organs and plumage,
and the hormones from the sex glands cause change in color of the bill.
Injection of the pituitary hormone, regardless of season, will cause
female reproductive organs in birds to undergo radical changes. Eggs
form in the ovaries. The male, injected with hypophyseal hormone, will
put on nuptial plumage. When hormones from the sex glands are intro-
duced, the color of the bill changes from ivory to black. Dr. Witschi
has used the English sparrow and the African Weaver finch successfully
in his study of secondary sex characteristics..."

Temporary Temporary silos built hurriedly when the drought
Silos threatened saved the farmers of this State an estimated
 1,026,600 tons of feed during 1936, according to figures
compiled by the Iowa State College, says an Ames report in the New York
Times. Following plans suggested by the university extension service,
Iowa farmers built 18,598 silos. Into these were placed more than a
million tons of emergency feed.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 2 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-14.50; cows good 6.25-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 146-148; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 145-147; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ -150 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ -164 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138; Chi. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.^W St. Louis 141; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 113 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 105-111; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 121-122 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3, Chi. 111-113; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ -52; Chi. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -49 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 51; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 127-129; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 114-122; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.30-\$3.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.15-\$1.50 in consuming centers; \$1.20 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.40-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$2-\$2.25.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in seven of the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close of the same seven markets to 13.43 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.12 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 13.40 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 13.23 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{5}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 42

Section 1

March 4, 1937

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS Secretary Roper proposed yesterday that business join with labor and agriculture to develop a "coordinated" attack on problems of wages, hours, child labor and production control. Addressing the Business Advisory Council, Mr. Roper asserted that there was need for "an open minded" and cooperative approach to the problems, and expressed the belief that a general conference would produce "a formula to alleviate maladjustments and misunderstandings." "Fundamentally," the Commerce Department chief continued, "studies as related to agriculture, commerce and labor must be more definitely and more closely interwoven in a common objective to serve the general welfare." (Associated Press.)

ELM DISEASE CONFERENCE More effective means of controlling the deadly Dutch elm disease which threatens the elm trees of the Nation will be discussed today at the first general meeting of the national conference on Dutch elm disease in Washington. The sessions will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, beginning this morning at 10 o'clock. The program will include reports on the progress of control work in the three states now most seriously affected--New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. (Washington Post.)

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE PARLEY "The long-heralded negotiations for a new Franco-German trade agreement, which according to plans ascribed to Premier Blum of France are to form a possible overture for a larger European settlement, opened at the Foreign Office at Berlin yesterday afternoon," says Otto D. Tolischus in a wireless to the New York Times. "The French plans, which are understood to have been conveyed to Germany during conversations in Paris before Christmas, envisaged negotiations in five stages: First, trade agreement; second, armament agreement; third, political pact; fourth, accord on raw materials and credits, and fifth, colonies..."

FARM MORTGAGE MORATORIUM For the second time in as many years the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Law was debated before the Supreme Court yesterday, the test being on a new statute passed by Congress after the court unanimously killed the original proposal in May, 1935. William Lemke, co-author of the bill, will defend today the amended law before the same nine justices who ruled against the Frazier-Lemke bill. (New York Times.)

Attachments Farm Implement News (February 25) in an editorial
for Corn on fertilizer attachments for corn planters, says: "...
Planters Much has been learned, thanks to work conducted by various
 experiment stations, notably Ohio State, and the manu-
facturers of corn planters. With the modern planters, there are safety
fertilizer attachments that provide a band spread beside the seed, close
to it but not in contact. With this method, seed is rarely destroyed,
while yields in normal seasons are increased far more for each dollar
invested in fertilizers than can be obtained by broadcasting the plant
food in advance of planting. To obtain this band spread, a deflector
and a hood usually are used with the fertilizer attachments. Recent
work on pea, bean and potato planting suggest that the end of the rain-
bow may not even yet have been reached in corn planting with fertilizer.
Machines available for these other crops provide a band spread of the
fertilizer the same as with the corn planter attachments, but in addi-
tion it is possible to adjust them so that the fertilizer bands are not
only about 2 inches to the side of the seed but also some 2 to 2½ inches
below the seed level."

Cuban Trade A Havana report by the Associated Press says United
Grants States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery announced Monday the
 Cuban Government had informed him American interests in
Cuba will be given certain special rights corresponding to those granted
British interests in the recently signed Anglo-Cuban trade treaty.
Rafael Montalvo, Secretary of State, assured the Ambassador these rights
were assured the United States by the "most favored nation" clause in the
American-Cuban treaty of 1934. Cuba will permit United States interests
"rendering services in Cuba to employ a reasonable number of foreigners
in technical and supervisory positions." Cuban laws compel foreign com-
panies there to employ at least fifty per cent Cuban workers.

Wax Plucking A. E. Tepper, University of New Hampshire, writes on
of Poultry "The Wax Method of Plucking Poultry" in American Bee
 Journal (March). The concluding paragraph says: "Although
the wax method was primarily adopted for use on very 'pinny' broilers or
fowl, it is not limited to use on chickens. It has been used with good
results on turkeys and ducks. We tried the use of wax on a duck which
had previously been semi-scalded and roughed and the result was surprising.
The problem of finishing ducks in a neat appearance with little effort
was solved. The fluff and down was removed thoroughly, leaving a very
clean and attractive carcass."

Elm Bark European bark beetles, that sometimes carry the
Beetle menacing Dutch elm disease, have been found up the Hud-
 son valley as far north as Albany and Saratoga, a report
from Cornell University states. So far as is known, the specimens
captured were not carrying the fungus that causes the disease. Extermi-
nation efforts are being redoubled in the originally infested area in
the New York City neighborhood, with the hope of eliminating all trees
that harbor the deadly fungus. (Science Service.)

Congress, Both Houses received a message from the President
March 2 (H. Doc. 158), transmitting a report on the operation of
the National Industrial Recovery Administration. Both
Houses also received a message from the President, transmitting a report
of the Secretary of State and a proposed draft of legislation designed
to authorize the assignment and allotment of pay of civilian officers and
employees while performing duty outside the continental limits of the
United States; referred Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate,
and Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the House. Both Houses also re-
ceived a letter from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report
(in three volumes) with respect to agricultural income - principal farm
products; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in the Senate,
and Committee on Agriculture, in the House. The Senate Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry reported out with an amendment S. 1500 authoriz-
ing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the classification of
cotton, to furnish information on market supply, demand, location, condi-
tion, and market prices for cotton, and for other purposes (S. Rept. 143).
On request of Senator Copeland, S. Rept. 91, accompanying the Food and
Drug Bill (S. 5), was recommitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce.
This action did not affect the bill itself, but only the report on the
bill. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments
reported out without amendment H. R. 5122 to authorize certain officers
and employees to administer oaths to expense accounts (H. Rept. 348).
Mr. Gehrmann addressed the House regarding his bill (H. R. 2537) to
appropriate funds to the Resettlement Administration for the purpose of
assisting farmers in the drought area to purchase feed for the livestock
and seed for the planting of crops. The House received a letter from
the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend the
act of March 16, 1934, relating to the migratory bird hunting stamp;
referred Committee on Agriculture. It also received a letter from the
Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill proposing to
amend section 11 of an act approved May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409, 414),
so as to permit free use of timber on public lands in Alaska by churches;
referred Committee on Public Lands. It also received a letter from the
Tariff Commission, transmitting a report on United States-Philippine
trade, with special referred to the Philippine Independence Act and other
recent legislation; referred Committee on Ways and Means.

Kansas Anti Black blizzards now are against the law in Kansas.
Dust Law A new statute declares that farmers must take steps when-
ever top soil starts to drift. Requisite action is out-
lined as plowing, furrowing, listing, chiseling or cultivating or "by
such other practical methods as have been demonstrated by experience as
most effective". If the farmers or their agents don't act, county com-
missioners are compelled to do the job and may levy an additional tax
up to \$1 an acre to cover their expenses. (Business Week, February 27.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 3 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.10-14.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.45.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $144\frac{1}{2}$ - $146\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $143\frac{1}{2}$ - $145\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{4}$ - $151\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $165\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $134\frac{3}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $137\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 140; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $143\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $103\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120- $121\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 112-114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $48\frac{1}{2}$ -52; Chi. $47\frac{1}{2}$ -49; St. Louis 51; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 127-129; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 116-123; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $217\frac{1}{2}$ - $222\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.35-2.75 per 100 pound in eastern cities; \$1.85-1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.15-3.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.55-2.75 f.o.b. Idaho points. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-\$1.40 per 50 pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.15-1.20 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 35¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.65-2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.35-1.50 and McIntosh \$2.00-2.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close of 7 markets to 13.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.09 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 13.27 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 13.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25- $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 43

Section 1

March 5, 1937

FRENCH MONEY

A Paris report by the Associated Press says stabilization of the franc at its present parity with the dollar and the British pound is expected to be announced by the cabinet today, sources close to the ministry of finance said last night. The government, having sounded out the United States and British governments, they said, will fix the rate at about 21.50 francs to the dollar and 105.15 francs to the pound. These sources added the cabinet also is expected to announce the constitution of a technical committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Charles Rist, economist and former vice governor of the Bank of France, to work with the ministry of finance in coping with the economic and financial situation.

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports rose 12 per cent in January over January of last year, and imports increased 28 per cent, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. Exports, including re-exports, amounted to \$221,550,000, compared with \$198,564,000 in January a year ago, while imports for consumption jumped from \$186,377,000 to \$228,682,000, and general imports from \$137,482,000 to \$240,396,000. Imports exceeded exports in value by \$18,846,000 in January. (Press.)

SENATE PASSES COTTON BILL

The Senate passed and sent to the House yesterday a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the classification of cotton and to furnish information to producers of cotton on market supply, demand, location, condition and prices. (Associated Press.)

SOVIET TRADE

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says improved financial and industrial conditions in the Soviet Union were interpreted last night from the trade figures for 1936, announced yesterday. They showed an increase of industrial exports, although the favorable balance of trade was the lowest in years. The small balance, newspaper commentators said, was explained by the fact that Russia was no longer hard pressed for foreign exchange as formerly and, therefore, had been able to reduce previously heavy exports of food products and consumers goods. Such a decline, they said, had made possible increased sales of agricultural products domestically.

World Sugar Consumption World sugar consumption during crop year ended August 31, 1936, reached a new high, according to Lamborn & Co., who report that 29,231,000 long tons were consumed during the year against 27,188,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 2,043,000 tons. World consumption for 1936-37 is expected to reach 30,280,000 tons, another record, according to the company's forecast. World sugar production during 1935-36 totaled 28,846,000 tons, against 26,191,000 tons in the previous year, an increase of 2,655,000 tons. (Press.)

Canadian Trade Post Canadian Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning, in his budget speech to Parliament last week, said the U. S.-Canadian reciprocal trade treaty, under which exports to the United States were up 28% and imports up 18%, "is ample evidence of the benefits which follow a policy of seeking wider markets through trade agreements." He said Canada now ranks fourth among nations of the world in export trade and fifth in total trade. The Dominion's total trade with the United States amounted to \$787,000,000, an increase of 15% over 1935. (United Press)

Farm Woman's Labor Value A farm woman's labor over a period of thirty years is worth more than \$50,000, Miss Julia Newton of the Farm Credit Administration told Indiana farm women in convention at Indianapolis recently. In thirty years she would prepare 235,425 meals, for which labor at 15 cents a meal would reach the staggering total of more than \$35,000. Some of the other services the farm woman renders over a thirty-year period and their labor worth are: Garments, 3,190, at 50 cents each, \$1,595; 35,400 loaves of bread, at 5 cents each, \$1,770; 5,930 cakes, at 10 cents each, \$593; 7,960 pies, at 5 cents each, \$398; preparing 1,256 bushels of vegetables at 50 cents a bushel, \$762; canning 3,625 jars of fruit, at 25 cents a jar, \$906; washing 177,525 pieces of laundry, at 3 cents each, \$5,331, and 35,640 hours of sweeping, dusting and cleaning, at 10 cents an hour, \$3,564. (New York Times.)

Artificial Manure Method "A new method of making artificial manure, a variation of the English method developed at Rothamsted Experimental Station, was used on eastern farms for the first time last year," says the Farm Journal (February). "The method calls for plowing under of a heavy growth of rye, or Sudan grass, or even a crop of weeds. As the heavy growth is plowed under, a chemical reagent, composed of soluble nitrogen and lime, is turned under with it at the rate of about 500 pounds to the acre, to hasten the decomposition. The reagent costs about \$8 an acre. Spreading the reagent is a simple matter. A wooden hopper with small holes in the bottom is fastened on the rear of the tractor. The granular reagent falls by gravity and covers a strip as wide as the plow turns over. This method was used on 4,000 acres last year in the Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk areas. It is expected that the 1937 acreage will reach 20,000..."

Congress, The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out
March 3 without amendment S. 1435 to create a Board of Shorthand
 Reporting, and for other purposes(S. Rept. 147); and
S. 1436 providing for the employment of skilled shorthand reporters in
the executive branch of the Government (S. Rept. 148). A report in the
Wall Street Journal says Senator Sheppard, Texas, has introduced in the
Senate a bill providing for a federal board of foreign trade and com-
mercial policy. The board would coordinate the foreign trade and com-
mercial policies of the government with a view to centralizing in one
agency supervision of government activities affecting import and export
trade. Representatives of the State, Agriculture, Commerce and Treasury
Departments, the U. S. Tariff Commission and the AAA would compose the
board.

Wildlife "One thousand outdoor enthusiasts from all parts of
Program the country saw a dream of many years come true Wednesday
 as the nation's conservationists united to fight the battle
for preservation of the country's natural resources," says George Green-
field in a St. Louis report to the New York Times. "...J. N. (Ding)
Darling, cartoonist and long a leader in the fight to coordinate con-
servation forces, was elected president by acclamation." He "...recom-
mended a seven-point program to be pressed by the federation, as follows:
(1) Establishment of government responsibility for restoration and con-
servation of wild life; (2) Establishment of standing committees of both
houses of Congress to further conservation interests; (3) Adequate funds
for the United States Biological Survey and United States Bureau of
Fisheries; (4) Cooperative research between the federal and state
governments on matters affecting wild life with the earmarking of funds
taken in taxes from sportsmen for conservation - \$3,500,000; (5) Com-
plete federal custodianship of waters; (6) Federal appropriations for
wildlife research; (7) Support of program for continued enforcement of
all game laws..."

Japanese American manufacturers in more than a score of
Cotton Pact industries experiencing keen competition from Japanese
 manufacturers focused their attention last week upon the
"gentlemen's agreement" negotiated by cotton textile interests here with
Japanese cotton cloth producers. The agreement restricts cotton cloth
exports from Japan to 255,000,000 square yards for the coming two years.
The possibility of closing similar agreements with the Japanese has been
discussed unofficially by manufacturers in the pottery and glassware,
electrical manufacturing, toy, novelty and other industries which have
felt the pinch of Japanese low-price competition. Several such pro-
ducing groups are expected to sound out the Japanese good-will mission
of business men due here in April to return the visit paid to Japan
two years ago by the American good-will mission sponsored by the
National Foreign Trade Council. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.10-14.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 145 5/8-147 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 144 5/8-146 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 145-151; No. 1 H. Durum, Duluth, 147-165; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 134 1/2-138 1/4; Chi. 137-138 1/2; No. 1 H. Wr. St. Louis 140 1/4; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 142; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 103 5/8-109 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119 1/2-121; St. Louis 115-116; No. 3, Chi. 111-112 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 3/8-46 3/8; K. C. 48-51; Chi. 47 1/4-48 1/2; St. Louis 50 3/4; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 127-129; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 116-123; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-221.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.30-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle, Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05-\$2.11 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.30-\$3.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.70 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$1.15-\$1.40 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester, Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 13.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.15 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 13.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 13.16 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 33 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-25 1/2 cents; Standards 24 1/2-24 3/4 cents; Firsts, 23 1/2 cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 44

Section 1

March 8, 1937

BANKS AND BUSINESS

The Federal Reserve Board, gauging effects of business improvement on the Nation's banks, reported yesterday 1936 profits of member institutions in the Reserve System were more than double those of 1935. Tracing newly compiled statistics on member bank conditions at the close of 1936, the board listed numerous favorable factors in the banking picture. Among "outstanding developments" last year, it cited "a considerable growth, for the first time since 1929, of commercial borrowing from banks." The board said the greatest increase last year occurred in so-called "country" banks--institutions not situated in reserve cities. (Associated Press.)

WORLD RAW MATERIALS

A Geneva report by the Associated Press says representatives of fifteen nations, including the United States, gathered yesterday in Geneva for the opening today of discussions of the distribution of sources of raw materials, a question held vital for world peace. The discussions will be those of the International Committee on Raw Materials, sponsored by the League of Nations. It will seek methods of avoiding clashes between the "haves" and the "have-nots"--satisfied powers with large colonial possessions and nations that profess to feel they have been unfairly dealt with in distribution of territory. Besides the United States and Japan the only non-member of the League participating is Brazil.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION

"The increasing difficulties of the German food situation are emphasized anew by a survey published in the Koelnische Zeitung, according to which Germany must import this year no less than 3,500,000 tons of grain and fodder and another 500,000 tons of high protein feeds," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "These are minimum requirements, for the survey shows that the actual demand is 3,750,000 tons of grain and fodder and between 500,000 and 750,000 tons of protein feeds but it is hoped to reduce these requirements by domestic savings. The new estimates considerably exceed the original estimates of about 2,000,000 tons of grains made by the Frankfurter Zeitung last December..."

Congress, The House passed without amendment H. J. Res. 252
 March 4, 5 providing for participation in the International Labor
 Office's Technical Tripartite Textile Conference in
 Washington, D. C., in April, 1937. The House Committee on Agriculture
 reported out with amendment S. J. Res. 75 making funds available for the
 control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant
 diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs. (H. Rept. 356)
 The House elected Hon. Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, chairman of the House
 Committee on Appropriations.

Perfumes and The Federal Trade Commission announced Friday that
 Cosmetics it had approved tentatively part of the rules of trade
 practice adopted by the perfume and cosmetic industry at
 a conference in New York in November and would hold a final hearing on
 March 23 at the commission's headquarters in Washington. It said it had
 approved tentatively rules under Group 1, having to do with fair business
 practices, and had accepted the proposed rules under Group 2 as expres-
 sions of the trade. The rules were advanced in behalf of the industry
 by the Toilet Goods Association, Inc., of New York. (Press.)

Forest Fires The forest fire season in New York has started a
 in New York month ahead of time this year. Lithgow Osborne, State
 Conservation Commissioner, reported yesterday that there
 have been more than fifty forest fires in widely separated sections of
 the state so far. None, however, has been serious. "The forest fire
 season usually starts early in April when fishermen take to the woods,
 fields and streams," he said. "The first Saturday in April, first day
 of the trout season, has always been the official opening date." This
 year's earlier fires, he added, came for the most part from the burning
 of grass and debris by farmers and landowners. "Ninety-five per cent of
 forest and brush fires in this State are the result of human careless-
 ness," he declared. (Associated Press.)

50-Year-Old The Cambridge (Mich.) Farmers Club, one of the few
 Farmers' Club such still in existence in this state, celebrated its
 fiftieth anniversary Friday. It was formed at the home
 of Mr. and Mrs. William White of Cambridge township, who came there in
 1835 from Palmyra, N. Y. "Our club used to have between 150 and 200
 members," Miss Anna White, daughter of an early settler, said, "but
 that was in the days when newspapers did not circulate so freely as they
 do now, and the radio had not been dreamed of. There was little for
 farmers to do then and the club filled a real community need, giving
 opportunity for discussion of farm and political matters of current
 interest. We are still going strong, though." (New York Times.)

1936 Textile Consumption Consumption of cotton, wool, silk and rayon in the
 United States during 1936 was the largest of any year
 since the World War, according to the Textile Economics
 Bureau. Total consumption of these products amounted to 4,233,400,000
 pounds against 3,479,000,000 pounds in 1935 and 4,135,600,000 pounds in
 1927, the previous post-war peak. Cotton consumption last year registered
 the sharpest gain, both from the standpoint of volume and from the stand-
 point of percentage of the total of all textile fiber consumption. (Press.)

F.T.C. Order The Federal Trade Commission issued an order directing the Raladam Company, Detroit, to discontinue alleged misrepresentations that its product "Marmola" provides in the "average" case "the right way to reduce" and that "this modern method of reduction is now used by doctors the world over." The commission said its findings, "based on distinguished medical and scientific opinion, are that only a small proportion of cases of overweight result from thyroid deficiency; that in many cases the respondent company's product cannot be safely used, and in any case should be taken only on the advice of a physician." "Marmola" contained as its active ingredient desiccated thyroid made from the glands of certain food animals, the commission added. (National Consumer News, February.)

Interstate John R. Hutcheson, director of the Virginia agricultural extension division, fears flue-cured tobacco growers may have no production control program in 1937.

Tobacco Plan Reports from Georgia indicate its legislature may not enact any form of tobacco control legislation this year. Recently North Carolina and Kentucky passed such laws, and it is probable, Mr. Hutcheson said, that South Carolina will enact compact legislation soon. But if Georgia or any other principal tobacco producing state does not pass similar laws, the whole plan for controlling tobacco production through compacts will fail. (Wall Street Journal.)

Low Prussic A pure line Dakota amber cane having a low prussic acid content has been developed by Clifford Franzke, South Dakota college agronomist, in an effort to prevent livestock losses caused by feeding cane fodder that is not completely matured and consequently carries a high percentage of the deadly acid. One hundred and ninety-four strains of cane sorghum were tested and grown at the college experimental station in order to select a strain that matured evenly and had a low acid content. The resulting approved selection runs as low or lower than sudan grass in prussic acid content, and according to Franzke, is comparatively safe for feed. An essential characteristic of the new strain is its even growth and early maturity. Seed of the new strain may be obtained in limited amounts from the State college experiment station. (Press.)

Southern Manufacturers Record (March) says: "With the recent Newsprint announcement of a \$5,000,000 plant to be erected in East Texas for the manufacture of newsprint from southern pine, the subject of newsprint making in the South has come to a head. This initial unit undoubtedly will be followed by the establishment of mills in other sections of the South. The rapid kraft pulp and paper expansion, with a total investment of over \$60,000,000 in about 14 months, has dominated southern pulp and paper making activity. Many articles on the paper making possibilities of the South have been published in the Manufacturers Record in past years, but the actual erection of a newsprint mill in Texas is none the less a revolutionizing industrial movement. The experimental work of Dr. Charles H. Herty in proving that white paper and newsprint could be made at low cost from Southern pine, and the enlightened efforts of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association to bring about the erection of a newsprint mill are now bearing fruit..."

British Research Gifts Science, February 12, contains an address by Sir William Bragg, O.M., president of the British Royal Society. He says: "Three magnificent gifts have been made during the last few months for the furtherance of research in this country. In May it was announced that Lord Austin had placed a quarter of a million sterling at the disposal of the University of Cambridge to be devoted to the work of the Cavendish Laboratory. More recently still Lord Nuffield has presented to the University of Oxford a million and a quarter for post-graduate research in medical science. The Council of the Royal Society has accepted on behalf of the society a principal share in the responsibility for the administration of a sum of 200,000 pounds bequeathed by the late H. B. Gordon Warren. The interest of this money is to be applied to the encouragement of research in metallurgy, engineering, physics and chemistry. The administering committee is to consist of eight members appointed by the society and two by the governors of William Deacon's Bank. These great gifts are naturally a source of deep satisfaction to the fellows of a society which was founded for the purpose of 'improving natural knowledge.' The givers are men who are or have been engaged in industry; which fact is itself a source of gratification. It is good to see that practical affairs are in accord with the realization of the vital importance of research..."

Soil Fertility Maintenance R. F., in an article, "Maintaining Soil Fertility by New Methods" in the Field (London, February 6), says in part: "Soil fertility is ultimately the foundation of quality and disease resistance in crops, in the animals which consume these crops and in the human beings which feed on both. The public health system of the future will have to be based on soil fertility. Once this is realized by the urban population, agriculture will be regarded as the most important of our industries; the land and those who cultivate it will then come into their own. Sir Albert Howard urges that the best way of restoring and maintaining soil fertility is by the use of humus prepared by fungi and bacteria from all kinds of agricultural and urban wastes with the help of the urine and dung of animals."

Farm Real Estate In the past six months the Federal land banks sold more farms than they took over, thus decreasing their real estate holdings for the first time since the beginning of the depression, according to Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. He said the Federal land banks were far from being the largest holders of farm real estate. Farm sales by the Federal land banks in 1936 numbered 15,014. Real estate sales began increasing in 1934, Myers said. Sales rose from \$17,600,000 in 1934 to \$28,100,000 in 1935 to \$35,200,000 in 1936. The percentage of farms sold to bona fide farm operators has increased steadily. Last year, three out of every four farms disposed of by the Federal land banks were bought by local farmers. The number of farms owned outright by the Federal land banks reached a peak of 24,355 on August 31, 1936 but declined to 22,505 on February 1, this year. Farm real estate owned was carried on the books of the Federal land banks at \$78,200,000 on August 31, 1936. On February 1, the amount was \$73,500,000. (FCA, No. 8-80.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.10-14.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 146 $\frac{7}{8}$ -148 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 145 $\frac{7}{8}$ -147 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 146 $\frac{3}{4}$ -152 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 148 $\frac{3}{4}$ -166 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139 $\frac{5}{8}$; Chi. 139-141; St. Louis 141; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 142; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 115; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 104 $\frac{5}{8}$ -110 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 111-113; St. Louis 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46-47; K. C. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 48-49; St. Louis 51-51 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 127-129; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 116-123; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.70 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.-\$1.35 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S.No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 13.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.19 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 13.41 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 13.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 45

Section 1

March 9, 1937

RAW MATERIAL PROBLEMS

A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says the League of Nations committee for study of the raw material problem opened its sessions yesterday, Secretary General Joseph A. C. Avenol explaining its task. The British delegate, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and the Japanese delegate, Y. Shudo, presented views that may be taken to represent the policies of their respective governments. Speaking unofficially, the representative of Great Britain, the largest owner of raw materials, advanced the theory that no country could be completely self-sufficient. He said the raw material problem "cannot be settled by any transfer of territory, even if it were decided to transfer whole continents." Mr. Shudo explained that from Japan's viewpoint the essential question was industrial raw materials. He stressed the necessity of lifting all quotas and other restrictions as well as all bars on the export of raw materials.

JAPANESE

A Tokyo report says an adjustment of Japanese-American trade relations whereby Japan will buy more cotton from the United States on reciprocal terms is one of the aims of the Japanese trade mission that visits the United States in May, headed by Chokkyuro Kadono, noted industrialist. According to the newspaper Asahi, the mission expects to meet United States Tariff Commission officials as well as business leaders. The Japanese will show reasons, backed by tangible trade offers, why American doors should open more widely to both export and import trade with Japan.

F.T.C. ORDER ON FLAVORING

An order to "cease and desist" from unfair methods of competition in the sale of flavoring extracts has been entered by the Federal Trade Commission against the National Cream Company, Inc., 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn, the commission announced yesterday. Certain products of the company, the commission said, were found to have been compounded in this country when they were represented on labels as having come from Italy. (Press.)

NICARAGUA BARTER

While the United States continues to be the largest purchaser of Nicaraguan products, Germany's purchases on the barter system are increasing rapidly, says a cable from Managua. The United States still leads in sales to Nicaragua, but Germany has increased her sales 100 per cent since 1935.

Canned
Wine

Food Industries (March) says: "Marketing wine in cans has definitely passed from the experimental stage. A year of successful commercial production based on several years of painstaking laboratory study largely by American Can Company has demonstrated the practicability of the new container. Satisfactory test campaigns have been made in New Orleans, New England, Southern California and Texas. Already several California wineries have made permanent installations of canning equipment, thus committing themselves to the use of this new container for a portion of their output in coming seasons... Contrary to rather widespread belief, wine selected for canning does not have to be especially processed in any way to prepare it for preservation in a can. Nevertheless, at the present time, only the fortified sweet wines are being canned. Winery operators claim that when any sound and stable wine of this type is ready for bottling it can also be canned successfully...At the present time roughly 75 percent of California wines for domestic consumption east of the Rocky Mountains are shipped in tank cars to bottling plants and only about 25 per cent are bottled at the winery..."

Future of
Cooperatives

Clark Kerr writes in the Survey Graphic (March) on "Measuring the Cooperatives." He says in conclusion: "However much changing American social conditions may favor increased cooperative development, large scale distribution by private enterprise remains a vast and powerful competitor to the budding movement. This competition may force the consumers' cooperatives in the United States into different, although not necessarily less effective, channels than in Europe where distribution of food products has been the basis of the movement. The ability of the American cooperatives to develop and employ successful methods of competition with chain grocery stores, or to find another outlet for expression of consumers' cooperation, will largely determine whether the American movement in the next fifty years will advance as rapidly as the European movement in the last half century. It will largely determine whether in 1985 the American movement will be able to count one out of every four families as members, do 10 percent of the total retail trade, and provide benefits for its members in the form of price reductions of from 5 to 20 percent with improvement of quality and service, as does the European movement today."

Cooling Rules
Plant Growth

The Canadian journal "Refrigeration and Air Conditioning" prints a paper by J. Luyten of the Laboratory of Physiological Research in Wageningen, Holland, on the "Low Temperature Control of Flowering of Bulbous Plants," suggesting a novel application of possible application. Control of temperature controls rate of growth, it appears, so that treatment of the bulb makes flowering come early by a month or late by six months. (Refrigerating Engineering, March.)

Philippine
Industry

The new \$25,000,000 National Development Company, owned by the Commonwealth Government, has decided to concentrate on the promotion of three Philippine industries--iron, food supplies and cotton. Food industries will be developed with a view to making the islands self-sufficient in foodstuffs. (Associated Press.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, mechanical engineer (Diesel
 design), \$3,800, associate mechanical engineer (Diesel
 design), \$3,200, assistant mechanical engineer (Diesel design), \$2,600,
 Navy Department; assembled, junior forester, \$2,000, junior range
 examiner, \$2,000; unassembled, public health nurse, \$2,000, graduate
 nurse (general staff duty), \$1,800, nurse technician (bacteriology and
 roentgenology combined), \$1,800, Indian Field Service (including Alaska),
 Department of the Interior; unassembled, graduate nurse, \$1,800, op-
 tional branches: 1. Anesthesia, 2. Psychiatry, 3. Tuberculosis, 4. Tra-
 choma, 5. Pediatrics, 6. General Staff Nursing; assembled, junior
 graduate nurse, \$1,620. All applications should be on file (a) March
 29, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) April 1,
 if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado,
 Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming,
 except that applications for public health nurse, graduate nurse and
 nurse technician should be on file: (a) March 29, if received from
 states other than those named in (b); (b) April 1, if received from the
 following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada,
 New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; (c) July 5, if received
 from points in Alaska south of the Arctic Circle; (d) September 6, if
 received from points in Alaska north of the Arctic Circle.

Taxation A report showing that city dwellers in the lower
Study income groups are taxed more heavily than residents of
 rural areas was made public recently by the Twentieth
 Century Fund. The report, based on a study by Dr. Mabel Newcomer of
 Vassar College, estimates that a typical New Yorker with an income of
 \$2,000 yearly pays from \$276 to \$334 in annual taxes, while a repre-
 sentative farmer with the same income pays, in four cases out of five,
 taxes totaling from \$195 to \$198. For the purposes of the study, Dr.
 Newcomer selected New York as a State that has developed income taxa-
 tion to a marked degree, and Illinois as a representative State that re-
 lies heavily on the sales tax. On this basis, according to the report,
 the same city wage-earner in Illinois would have a tax burden totaling
 between \$279 and \$359. The same farmer in Illinois would pay from \$163
 to \$197. Comparing wage-earners receiving \$1,000 a year with farmers
 receiving the same income, the report estimates the New York tax load
 to be from \$11 to \$72 lighter for the farmer than for the city worker.
 The Illinois tax burden, the report adds, is even more disadvantageous
 to the urban dweller, ranging from \$25 to \$86 heavier for the city wage-
 earner than for the farmer. (Press.)

has

Argentine The Argentine Government/signed a new reciprocal
Trade Pact trade treaty with Italy, which is expected to double
 Argentina's exports to that country, according to a
 Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. In negotiating the treaty,
 Argentina again used her official control of the exchange market for
 diplomatic trading purposes and has agreed to grant the more favorable
 official rate of exchange for commercial remittances to Italy up to an
 amount equivalent to the Italian purchases from Argentina.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-14.50; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.10-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{2}$ - $149\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{2}$ - $148\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2.Am.Dur.*Minneap. $145\frac{3}{4}$ - $151\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, $147\frac{3}{4}$ - $165\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 136 - $140\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $141\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $141\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $143\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 122 - $122\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 112-114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $46\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$; K. C. 48-58; Chi. 48-49; St. Louis $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 116-122; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-221.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.85-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.70 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$2.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$0.90-\$1.35 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester, Texas Round type \$1.65-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 13.74 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.27 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 13.45 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 13.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 46

Section 1

March 10, 1937

WORLD RAW MATERIALS

A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says Henry Grady, American member of the League of Nations committee studying the access to raw materials, stressed yesterday that "discrimination in all international economic as well as commercial matters" was the chief evil to be overcome. Mr. Grady pointed out that a return to equitable treatment was one of the chief points of the program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which had already caused a reduction in 500 tariff items in sixteen treaties. He said the United States hoped other countries would follow the same course and he suggested that clearing agreements "largely lie at the root of the difficulties certain countries have in procuring raw materials." Quotas also need liberalizing, Mr. Grady asserted.

SENATE PASSES FOOD AND DRUG BILL

Drastic legislation to control the adulteration, branding and advertisement of foods, drugs and cosmetics in interstate and foreign commerce was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon. The bill, which Senator Copeland, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, said had been redrafted to meet objections voiced recently by the President, passed unanimously. It now goes to the House, where early action is expected. (New York Times.)

PACKING HOUSES RAISE PAY

The "Big Four" houses of the packing industry yesterday announced wage increases which bring basic rates of pay for employes on hourly or piece work payrolls to the highest point in history, says a Chicago report. The announcement, made in Chicago by Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, was followed by similar statements by smaller concerns, including George A. Hormel & Co. at Austin, Minn., and John Morrell & Co. at Sioux Falls, S.D., while still others throughout the country are expected to fall in line. The International Harvester Company also announced wage increases of about \$5,500,000 annually.

SHRINKAGE LABELS URGED

A proposal that all cotton yard goods be labeled to specify in percentages approximately the amount of expected shrinkage was placed before the trade practice division of the Federal Trade Commission yesterday at a hearing in New York City, according to the Associated Press. The proposal was embodied in a set of rules governing cotton goods shrinkage submitted by the New York Board of Trade and supported by various organizations representing thousands of consumers, retailers, launderers and various materials testing bureaus. (New York Times.)

Roads for
Safety

The Field (London, February 20) in an editorial on British plans for road safety, mentions the Minister of Transport's recommendations for the lay-out and construction of roads. It says in part: "Many ideas which have been advanced for ensuring public safety will be found embodied in the Ministry's recommendations for road construction. The following are among some of the proposals. To have all roads of light colour with non-skid surfaces; to limit points of access to important roads; to withhold consent to building on road frontage lands unless special provision has been made for the accommodation of waiting cars and tradesmen's vehicles; to ensure standard widths for roads and adequate dual and overtaking tracks; to bank curves and, where practicable, to give a large radius for curves, or provide an extra width of carriage-way; to allow for a clear view of at least 500 feet for drivers where carriage-ways are divided into three lanes; to keep map records of accidents for analysis of danger points; and to plan road junctions properly which, in new roads, should enable traffic routes to cross one another at different levels. Added to these ideals is a clause for preserving the amenities of roads from an aesthetic point of view. These are measures which, if carried out, would make the lot of the car driver far happier..."

Selenium in
Wyoming Soil

O. A. Beath, C. S. Gilbert, and H. F. Eppson, Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, contribute "Selenium in Soils and Vegetation Associated with Rocks of Permian and Triassic Age" to the American Journal of Botany (February). The summary says: "The occurrence of selenium in the basal Chugwater and equivalent rocks has been traced from the southeastern part of Wyoming to the western border. In the several facies geologically designated as 'The Little Medicine tongue of the Dinwoody,' the 'Embar,' the Dinwoody, and the Phosphoria, and the Woodside and the Phosphoria, selenium has been found to occur in rocks and shales of each unit, with the possible exception of the Woodside. In three areas certain seleniferous native range plants were found in profuse abundance. In the fourth area in the Phosphoria of western Wyoming selenium was found to occur in a 'spotty' condition in the phosphate rock. The lighter-colored high-grade rock from Crawford Mountain and the Beckwith Hills was practically non-seleniferous, yielding only one part per million selenium or less. From the data obtained, it is evident that selenium is definitely a primary constituent of stratigraphically equivalent rocks of Permian and Triassic age. With the possible exception of the Woodside formation, selenium occurs in rock successions which are believed to be stratigraphical equivalents by leading authorities."

1936 Freight
Traffic

Freight traffic for the railroads of the United States was greater in 1936 than in any year since 1931, the Association of American Railroads announced recently. Complete reports for the year showed that 36,063,307 cars were loaded with revenue freight in 1936. This was an increase of 4,559,173 cars or 14.5 per cent above the number loaded in 1935, an increase of 4,217,347 cars, or 16.9 per cent above 1934, and 6,843,255 cars, or 23.4 per cent above 1933. (Press.)

Congress, The Senate passed without amendment H. J. Res. 252
 March 8 to aid in defraying the expenses of the International
 Labor Office incident to holding its Technical Tripartite
 Textile Conference. It began debate on S. 5 to prevent the adulteration,
 misbranding, and false advertisement of food, drugs, devices, and cos-
 metics in interstate, foreign, and other commerce subject to the juris-
 diction of the United States, for the purposes of safeguarding the public
 health, preventing deceit upon the purchasing public, and for other pur-
 poses. The House received a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agri-
 culture, transmitting the draft of a bill to amend section 243 of the
 Penal Code of the United States, as amended by the act of June 15, 1935
 (49 Stat. 378), relating to the marking or labeling of packages contain-
 ing wild animals and birds and parts thereof shipped in interstate and
 foreign commerce; referred Committee on Agriculture. The Committee on
 Irrigation and Reclamation reported out with amendment H. R. 114 to pro-
 vide for studies and plans for the development of a hydroelectric power
 project at Cabinet Gorge, on the Clark Fork of the Columbia River, and
 a reclamation project for the Rathdrum Prairie area, and for other pur-
 poses (H. Rept. 361).

Hardy Soft 'Seeking to develop an exceptionally hardy-breed of
 Winter Wheat soft winter wheat, agronomists at Purdue University be-
 lieve that after 'creating' 14,000 different strains their
 goal is 'within grasp.'," says Paul D. S. Shoemaker, Associated Press
 farm editor, in a report in the Davenport Democrat (March 3). "Dr. G.H.
 Cutler, assistant chief of agronomy....withheld announcement of when
 seed of the new strain would be available for farm planting, but experi-
 ments, he said, have progressed to where success is assured. Need for
 a soft winter wheat which would withstand winter weather became evident
 when a 15-year average indicated that one acre in every 11 planted was
 lost through winter killing. Often this represented the difference be-
 tween profit and loss to the grower. Cross breeding was started under
 the direction of Dr. Cutler in 1930. It was a laborious undertaking,
 involving not only careful culture, but an elaborate catalog record of
 each strain, 10,000 of which already have been discarded..."

Bee Brood Nature (London, February 20) says that H.L.A.Tarr,
 Diseases investigating brood diseases of bees at the Rothamsted
 Experimental Station, "has confirmed the fact that
 American foul brood is caused by a spore-forming organism, *Bacillus*
larvae, and that its incidence is independent of the strength of the
 bee colony. European foul brood, on the other hand, is a disease which
 usually affects weak colonies of bees early in the brood-rearing season,
 and is probably caused by *Bacillus pluton*, a curious organism which has
 so far resisted all attempts made to cultivate it, in association with
 other organisms. He has also shown that a third condition known as
 addled brood is very prevalent in Great Britain and has constituted
 almost one-third of the cases of brood disease sent in for examination.
 The Bee Research Committee at Rothamsted and the British Bee-Keepers
 Association are unanimously of the opinion that the investigation
 should be continued..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-14.50; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.60-12.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $148\frac{1}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $149\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $145\frac{3}{4}$ - $151\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $147\frac{3}{4}$ - $165\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $137\frac{1}{2}$ -142; Chi. $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 143; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $143\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 105 $\frac{1}{8}$ -111 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 122- $123\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 118; No. 3, Chi. 113- $115\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $48\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $48\frac{3}{4}$ - $53\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $48\frac{3}{4}$ -50; St. Louis 52; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 116-122; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-221.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano, Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.81-\$1.88 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$2.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 f.o.b. sacked per ton Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Yellow onions \$1.-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York; one car \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 22 points from the previous close to 13.96 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.30 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 13.67 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 13.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Paises, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $23\frac{3}{4}$ - $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 47

Section 1

March 11, 1937

TENANT AID The House agriculture committee tentatively approved
APPROVED BY yesterday an annual expenditure of \$125,000,000 to aid the
COMMITTEE Nation's low-income farmers along lines recommended by
 President Roosevelt, says an Associated Press report. Mem-
bers said the committee had agreed that \$50,000,000 should be recommended
to the House to assist tenants with the requisite ability and experience
to buy farms on long-term, low-interest terms. Because this amount would
help only relatively few tenants, the committee decided that at least
\$75,000,000 additional should be appropriated for a rehabilitation pro-
gram.

CUBA RAISES A Havana report by the Associated Press says the
OIL DUTY Official Gazette announced yesterday an increase in im-
 port duties on vegetable oils entering Cuba. Experts said
this would benefit United States refiners of the crude product and United
States shipping interests. The increased duty, experts said, will force
importers of vegetable oils to send the crude oil from other foreign
countries to the United States to be refined and shipped to Cuba under
the import duties applicable to United States products, which are lower
than the duties on products coming in from other parts of the world.

REICH WHEAT Large purchases of foreign wheat by the Reich from
PURCHASES sources other than Argentina was indicated yesterday with
 one Embassy reporting a big shipment of wheat
recently from India, according to a Berlin report by the Associated Press.
Confirmation by the German grain offices of the buying of Argentine wheat
started agricultural attaches of various embassies to gather data on the
imports. Spokesmen for the German purchasing bureau declined to disclose
how much had been purchased.

RAW MATERIALS A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says the
COMMITTEE League Committee on Raw Materials yesterday agreed that
 all questions concerning the distribution and transfer of
colonial territories were outside its competence and that it had to do
only with the distribution of raw materials. Summarizing the three days'
general discussion, Chairman Walther Stucki said that there seemed to be
agreement that the committee should include tentatively in its inquiry
foodstuffs as well as industrial raw materials and not limit itself to
colonial products.

Climate and "Horticulture might well be defined as a study of
Landscape plants in a man-made environment, and ecology as a study
 of plants in the tranquility of Nature untouched by man,"
says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, February 20).
"Clearly, these two subjects have a great deal in common, but even though
it is often implied, it is seldom stated that ecology has a direct bearing
on horticulture or, for that matter, horticulture on ecology. Yet research
workers in both fields are attacking similar problems, with only this dif-
ference, that the ecologist chooses to conduct his experiments 'where
every prospect pleases and only man is vile.' Ecologists in the past
have directed their attention principally to discovering what factors
govern the distribution of vegetation throughout the world. They have,
perhaps, thought in terms of continents rather than in square yards and
acres, units more familiar to the gardener. Yet, in spite of this, we can
learn a great deal from the principles they have established. Although
we take it for granted that the landscape is in some way related to cli-
mate, do we realize how close is the relationship between the type of
vegetation and the prevailing weather conditions? Areas far apart, yet
subject to the same climate, will, in the main, have similar character-
istics. For example, both will be woodland or grassland, as the case
may be. From a distance they will look alike, but close inspection will
show that actually they have few species in common..."

"Filmothec Atherton Seidell, National Institute of Health, in
Service" for a letter to Science (March 5) discusses the dissemina-
Scientists tion of scientific literature by means of microfilms.
 He suggests a service for research workers, and says in
part: "The organization of a service of this kind, based on microfilms,
falls into two divisions: that of providing a classified and indexed
catalogue of titles of papers and that of furnishing microfilm copies of
the papers themselves. The establishment of such a service would also
result in the gradual accumulation of complete microfilm collections
(filmothecs) of scientific literature. In this connection, the question
arises as to whether it is preferable to develop services and build up
collections in the separate branches of science, or undertake the organ-
ization of a single all-embracing service and filmothec of science. Due
to the immensity of the latter plan, it seems preferable to confine
attention at this time to filmothec service in single branches of science.
Even in the most restricted field of research, and certainly in the larger
ones, it would first be necessary to establish subclasses of the subject.
These would be given abbreviated distinctive descriptions as well as
numerical (decimal) designations. A widely published key to these de-
scriptions and corresponding numerical designations might eventually make
it possible to rely exclusively upon the numerical classification just as
is done at present in the arrangement of books upon the shelves of
libraries in accordance with the Library of Congress classification."
In conclusion, he says: "The suggested plan of using microfilms for the
dissemination of scientific literature is capable of first being tested
on a very limited scale, and if its value is demonstrated by such ex-
perience, may be expanded as rapidly as the results justify. It offers
possibilities which are worthy of serious consideration by those concerned
with the more perfect utilization of scientific literature."

Congress, The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of
 March 9 State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of
 Commerce, transmitting a report concerning the character
 and extent of Federal participation in the California Pacific International
 Exposition during 1935 and 1936; referred Committee on Foreign Relations.
 Both Houses received a message from the President, transmitting the Second
 Annual Report of the Central Statistical Board for the period from January 1,
 1935, to June 30, 1936. The House debated H. R. 4985 to regulate interstate
 commerce in bituminous coal, and for other purposes. The House Committee
 on Military Affairs reported out without amendment S. 1280 to repeal the
 act of March 3, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the transfer of
 powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable
 ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of
 Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other
 agricultural purposes" (H. Rept. 368). The House Committee on Ways and
 Means reported out without amendment H. J. Res. 249 authorizing the Com-
 missioner of Internal Revenue to grant further extensions of time for
 filing returns under Title III of the Revenue Act of 1936 (relating to
 tax on "unjust enrichment") (H. Rept. 370). The House Committee on pen-
 sions was discharged from further consideration of H. R. 2244 to provide
 annuities for widows of employees and retired employees of the United
 States and the District of Columbia, and the bill was referred to the
 Committee on Civil Service.

Sand Culture A Turkish tobacco stalk, grown from a seed the size
 of Plants of a grain of sand to a six-foot giant within four months,
 is one of the results of successful experimentation with
 chemical nutrients for plants cultured in pure sand in the botanical
 laboratories of Columbia University. Professor Sam F. Trelease, head of
 the department of botany at Columbia, has experimented not only with
 tobacco, but also with chemical culture of beans, corn and tomatoes and
 sixteen varieties of flowers, including larkspur, petunia, snapdragon,
 phlox, heliotrope, sweet pea, fuchsia and nasturtium. The tobacco stalk
 was made to grow so lustily by a solution composed of iron, ammonium
 nitrate, magnesium sulphate, potassium, acid phosphate, calcium nitrate
 and a "tonic." The "tonic" for tobacco, according to Professor Trelease,
 is "one part of copper sulphate to 500,000,000 parts of water, and boric
 acid, manganese sulphate and zinc sulphate, one part of each to 20,000,000
 parts of water." (New York Times.)

Frozen Frozen at Wilmington, N.C., 18 months before, 375
 Berries crates of strawberries harvested in eastern North Carolina
 reached the Pittsburgh market shortly before Christmas
 with an equal quantity of blackberries which had been preserved by
 freezing last spring. Mr. George Hutaff, president of the farms which
 shipped the berries, said that by the quick freezing method of preserving
 fruits and berries now in use by the local farmers, it would be possible
 for the grower to sell his entire crop for future consumption even though
 the market at harvest time was slack. (Ice and Refrigeration, March.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-14.50; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.60-12.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 149 $\frac{3}{8}$ -151 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 148 $\frac{3}{8}$ -150 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ -152 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ -166 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -144 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 142-145 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -144; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 145; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 124-126; St. Louis 119; No. 3, Chi. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\frac{1}{2}$; K. C. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 125-127; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 115-121; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 217-222.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.80-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$3.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.70-\$2.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers, New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-\$1.60 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close to 14.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.39 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 13.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 13.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents., Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 48

Section 1

March 12, 1937

TARIFF POLICY

Officials said yesterday that the State Department soon would initiate a policy of giving advance information to American producers concerning foreign products on which tariff concessions are to be considered. It will be put into effect, they disclosed, in connection with negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement with Ecuador. This agreement will be the first undertaken since Congress recently extended President Roosevelt's reciprocal treaty-making powers. In the sixteen reciprocal agreements already negotiated, no advance information was given. (Associated Press.)

RAILROAD INCOME

Net income of the railroads in 1936 reached an aggregate which was the highest for any year since 1930, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported yesterday. The total was \$169,900,578, which was in contrast with a net loss of \$1,374,094 in 1935 and with larger losses in 1934 and 1933. Net income in 1931 was \$134,762,000 and in 1930 it was \$523,907,000. The net figures are reached after allowance for interest payments which in many cases are not being met and which will be reduced permanently if reorganization plans put forward by railways in bankruptcy or receivership are consummated. (Press.)

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

Holding that "consumer co-operation is not a highway to Utopia," the long-overdue report of the President's Committee of Inquiry on Co-operative Enterprise in Europe, released by the President yesterday, made three specific recommendations: That a survey be made of consumer and service co-operatives in this country; That a Government agency be established to give information and advice to consumers' co-operatives; And that "steps be taken to assure consumer co-operatives credit parity." The countries covered by the survey were Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. (Washington Post.)

TO STUDY RAW MATERIALS

Plans for a detailed study of all important phases of the raw material question except the political side were made yesterday by the League of Nations committee dealing with the subject, according to a general wireless to the New York Times. The terms of reference that it fixed for its first subcommittee allow it to study generally problems relating to obtaining supplies of raw materials, including complaints and difficulties concerning prohibitions and export restrictions. The second subcommittee's terms of reference cover generally questions relating to the acquisition of and payment for raw materials.

Group Dairying Country Life (London, February 27) says: "Nowhere in Australia else in the world will you find so generous an offer as that made by the West Australian Government to approved settlers on their group farms. To a married couple they will hand over possession of a farm of approximately 100 acres, partly cleared and fenced with wire, ^{and} a comfortable four-roomed bungalow of jarrah wood, with dairy, milking shed, hay shed, and pig paddock. Together with this go a couple of light draught horses, spring cart and harness, plough, reaping machine, cream separator, cream cans, and various necessary farm tools; also a pedigree bull, with some ten to twelve cows, a boar, and a couple of sows; the conditions being: a monthly rent adapted to the capabilities of the farmer--say from 2 pounds a month, increasing as the farm expands, until the capital value of the farm and stock is eventually paid off. The main income of the farmer is derived from the output of butter-fat, which is collected twice a week and taken to the neighbouring butter factory. At the end of each month a cheque to the value is sent to the 'group' farmer, from which he pays his monthly contribution to the Agricultural Bank. Naturally, the 'groupee' (as he is called) adds to his income from various side lines, such as pigs, poultry, and potatoes, besides growing what he needs for home consumption in the way of vegetables and fruit."

German The Leipzig, Germany, correspondent of Business
Trading Week (March 6) reports that the "most significant news
Office uncovered last week is the report that Germany will very soon set up a trading office in New York to expedite business between the two countries. Details are not yet revealed but well-informed officials in Berlin declared that the organization is virtually ready to function, that it will be prepared to handle through one central office, a large volume of anticipated new business between the United States and Germany. This fits into other reports that German officials are prepared to discuss fixed exchange rates and guarantee payments in foreign exchange on short term bills if some concessions to German exporters are made in the States. Also, it is not out of line with Washington's vigorous efforts to find new markets for agricultural products--cotton, fruit, lard, etc..."

CCC Tree The Civilian Conservation Corps during 1936 planted
Plantings 460,000,000 young trees and seedlings, or three times the aggregate of such plantings by all agencies, public and private, yearly prior to 1933, Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, has reported. Since the Federal tree-planting program started in 1933 the CCC has put in 1,035,000,000 trees for reforestation, erosion control, wildlife cover and other purposes, Mr. Fechner said. Stating that public nurseries would make available for planting during 1937 a total of 550,000,000 seedlings, he urged that "the nation should continue planting trees at a rate equal at least to the number planted last year." (New York Times.)

Congress,
March 10

By a vote of 202 to 137, the House passed H. R. 114 to provide for studies and plans for the development of a hydroelectric power project at Cabinet Gorge on the Clark Fork of the Columbia River, and a reclamation project for the Rathdrum Prairie area, and for other purposes; and H. J. Res. 249 authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to grant further extensions of time for filing returns under title III of the Revenue Act of 1936 (tax on "unjust enrichment"). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H. R. 3687 to extend the period during which the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act may be carried out by payments by the Secretary of Agriculture to producers (H. Rept. 379). The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported out without amendment H. R. 5332 authorizing allotment of pay by civilian personnel stationed abroad (H. Rept. 380). The House received a letter from the California Pacific International Exposition Commission, transmitting a report concerning the character and extent of Federal participation in the California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego, Calif., during 1935 and 1936; referred Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Science in
the Press

Praising the newspapers of the nation for interpreting to their readers the work of the scholar and the scientist, President James B. Conant of Harvard University told Harvard's Board of Overseers recently that universities must prepare to cooperate with the press and the radio in frequent accounts of their "trusteeship" of scholarship. "If knowledge is to be advanced in a democracy, the leaders of opinion and the intelligent voters must be kept in touch with what scholarship and research really signify," Dr. Conant said. He was impressed by the way the press reported Harvard's recent Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences. He termed the accounts in the daily press "admirable". Harvard's new Ph. D. degree in the History of Science and Learning was described by Dr. Conant as a first step toward training future professors in the much neglected history of scholarship. (Science Service.)

Appetites
of Plants
Differ

Some plants, like some children, have finicky appetites. Prof. Lyman G. Schermerhorn, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, blames just such a cause for hitherto unexplainable failures of certain vegetable varieties to produce their best crops under orthodox cultural methods. Nutritional requirements of plants are just as various as those of animals, he observes in reporting plant feeding experiments undertaken a year ago. For example, he makes clear that plant feeding tests have already determined that large applications of nitrogen to different varieties of lima beans did not perceptibly increase the yields of the small varieties, but greatly increased the production of large-seeded limas. Tried on tomatoes, one popular variety was found to respond best to heavy doses of fertilizer early in the season, while another variety produced best only when fertilized after its fruit started to set. Growers have always fed both varieties alike, Prof. Schermerhorn said. (Science News Letter, March 6.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-12.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $148\frac{1}{2}$ - $150\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{2}$ - $149\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{2}$ - $152\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $148\frac{1}{2}$ - $166\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 139 - $143\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $140\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 142 (Nom); No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 117; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $106\frac{7}{8}$ - $112\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 124 - $125\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{8}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{3}{8}$ - $48\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 50 - $53\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $49\frac{3}{4}$ - 51 ; St. Louis $52\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 125-127; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 113-121; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 217-222.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.00 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.50-\$3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.70-\$2.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; few \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$17-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 14.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.38 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 13.85 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 13.74 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23- $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 49

Section 1

March 15, 1937

DUST BOWL WEATHER

Wheat prospects soared in the southwestern "dust bowl" Saturday night as crop-reviving snow, sleet and rain fell to ease the threats of more spring "black blizzards", says a Guymon, Oklahoma, report by the Associated Press. Moisture ranged upward to one inch in sections of the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, Southeastern Colorado and Southwestern Kansas. Planters predicted that they would raise wheat and other crops if more moisture fell to check the dust storms. The southern plains of Texas and the Panhandle had rains which freshened the growing grain, but forecasts of sleet and snow menaced Texas' fruit crop, now at its "critical" stage.

PAN-AMERICAN ROAD BRIDGES

A Managua cable to the New York Times says road-building equipment and material valued at \$100,000 for the three bridges to be erected by the United States as its contribution in Nicaragua toward the inter-American Highway arrived Friday. United States engineers will be in charge of erecting the bridges. President Anastasio Somoza has set aside 100,000 cordobas to build roads to the bridges and believes the government can contribute a large sum monthly.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS

Argentina's grain exports for 1937 have been considerably larger than for the same period of last year, the statistics bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday. From January 1 to March 12 the principal grain exports amounted to 2,084,714 tons of wheat, 2,091,244 tons of maize and 553,252 tons of flax. The bureau announced exportable surpluses on March 13 amounted to 1,943,599 tons of wheat and 1,072,924 tons of flax. (Associated Press.)

CUBA-CHILE TRADE PACT

Cuba signed a new commercial treaty with Chile Saturday in line with the policy of the present government to negotiate commercial pacts wherever possible to push the island's products, according to a Havana wireless to the New York Times. According to the treaty, Cuba grants special reductions of tariffs on Chilean garbanzos and garlic and obtains special treatment for sugar and tobacco. Both countries agree to maintain imports from each other at a minimum of \$200,000 annually, this figure being reduced 50 per cent during the first year of the treaty.

Congress, The Senate passed H. J. Res. 249 authorizing the
March 11, 12 Commissioner of Internal Revenue to grant further extensions of time for filing returns under title III of the Revenue Act of 1936 (tax on "unjust enrichment"). This joint resolution will now be sent to the President. The House received a communication from the President, transmitting the draft of a proposed provision to authorize the use of not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the funds available to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for use by that Corporation in carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry" (H. Doc. 167). The communication was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House passed H. R. 4985 to regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal, and for other purposes. Senator Hayden submitted S. Res. 92 calling upon the Civil Service Commission for certain information relative to apportionment of employees among the states, which was printed in the Record, and also had printed in the Record a tabulation issued by the Commission February 15, 1937, regarding this subject. The House received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to allow credit for all outstanding disallowances and suspensions in the accounts of disbursing officers or agents of the Government for payments made for adjustments and increases in compensation of Government officers and employees pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 6746 of June 21, 1934, prescribing rates of pay of employees in emergency agencies, etc., not subject to the classification act, and Executive orders which that order superseded; referred Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Mexican A Mexican propaganda department bulletin yesterday
Farm Aid announced the National Bank of Communal Farm Credit had appropriated a million pesos (approximately \$277,500) to finance collective farming near Mexicali, in Lower California, says a Mexico City report by the Associated Press. The program calls for 2,500 peasants to obtain land, individual farmers receiving a minimum of 50 acres, and communal groups according to their needs.

World Fur A Moscow cable to the New York Times says the sales
Auction at the international fur auction at Leningrad totaled \$5,100,000 as compared with the previous record of \$3,200,000 a year ago. The auction lasted six days and was attended by 186 representatives of foreign firms. The prices were firm, especially of sables which were double the estimated rate owing to the conservation policy recently practiced here. There was a great demand for caracul and fox, notably silver and crossed foxes from Soviet farms which are a comparatively recent development.

YUGOSLAV A Belgrade wireless to the New York Times says the
EXPORTS German Government has vigorously protested the Yugoslav National Bank's action Friday in reducing exports to Germany by 50 percent until the end of April in order to reduce this country's frozen assets in Germany. The protest is based on the contention that such unilateral action contravenes the economic agreement between the two countries negotiated by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

New Timber
Treatment

Wood (London, February) reports: "A new German patent deals with the application of preservatives to wood, by means of plugs or dowels let into the timber to be treated. These plugs are soaked with a water-soluble preservative to a much higher content than the plug requires for its own preservation; the solution is then gradually absorbed from the plugs by the surrounding timber, and so spreads through the whole of the timber to be treated. Another new treatment comes from the research laboratory at Princes Risborough, where it has been found that a certain kind of sugar has the effect of reducing contraction and expansion of veneer woodwork; the sugar being of the kind known as 'sorbitol.' At present this product is somewhat expensive, but it is hoped that its price may come down in the future. Tests are being made of the effect of the treatment on solid wood, and if found to be satisfactory the process should be useful in the furniture trade. If this sugar treatment will prevent the sticking of doors and drawers in damp weather it will remove one of the petty annoyances of life."

Bovine TB
Control in
Columbia

Bovine tuberculosis affecting dairy cattle of British Columbia is now reaching the vanishing point, states Dr. A. Knight, Chief Veterinary Inspector, in reporting to Hon. K. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture, on the health of domestic animals. The proportion of animals reacting to the tuberculin test in the portions of the Province outside of the Restricted T. B. Free Area of the Lower Fraser Valley is approximately three tenths of 1 percent, the report indicates, stating that out of a total of 9,686 animals tested by officials of the Veterinary Branch during 1936 only 29 were found to react. A summary shows that these were confined to 5 herds in widely separated areas of the Province. In West Kootenay and the Okanagan Valley the tests did not disclose any reactors whilst in the Southern Central Interior, including the Kamloops district, only 1 reactor was found out of 1,008 animals. (Country Life in B.C., March.)

4-H Corn Club
Records

"North Carolina 4-H corn club boys are teaching their dads a few tricks about raising corn," says an editorial in the Southern Planter (March). "L. R. Harrill, 4-H Club leader for State College, showed us some records made by North Carolina corn club boys last year. These boys have demonstrated that through the adoption of scientific methods of farming, North Carolina farmers can produce big yields of corn and at a cost per bushel of less than a fourth what it is costing them to buy it. Last year, 1,960 boys completed their records on 2,166.52 acres of corn and averaged 54.37 bushels to the acre. The average per acre yield of corn for North Carolina is only 18.5 bushels. Mr. Harrill's champion boy--Howard Martin, age 16, Clay county--raised 136.8 bushels of corn on an acre of land at a cost of 19.8 cents per bushel. The total cost for labor and fertilizer on rented land was \$27.12. On a basis of \$1 per bushel for his corn, the boy earned a net profit of \$109.68. Not every farm in North Carolina is capable of producing such yields of corn, but farmers could do no better than take a page from the ledger of the 4-H Club boys and adopt the up-to-date methods of production that make for profitable yields..!"

Fluorescence

Analysis
of Foods

Food Manufacture (London, March) contains "Fluorescence Analysis of Food Substances" by J. A. Radley.

Discussing fluorescence as a means of sorting and checking materials in food laboratories, he says: "...It was not until a cheap and efficient source of ultra-violet light became available for laboratory use that chemists gave serious consideration to this new weapon for analysis. With the introduction of such an apparatus many workers turned their attention to the new method, and a spate of papers appeared, the evidence in which was so contradictory, or vague, that the method was brought into discredit. In the last few years many chemists have worked to put the method on a rational basis, and it may be safely stated that it supplies a valuable means of rapidly sorting and checking materials used in different branches of technology and science. Samples are usually examined in the massive state, or in solution, and in many cases no fluorescence, or a weak fluorescence only, is observed. A number of these substances, however, may be treated with various reagents in order to produce end-products which are very highly fluorescent, and may, therefore, be detected readily under the lamp in high dilutions. Many of these reactions are specific, while others, which are not, afford good presumptive evidence, or confirmation, of the presence of the original compounds..."

Patents

for Plants

Harry Goldsmith, writing on "Patents for Plant

Inventors" in Nature Magazine (March) says: "...Already

the U. S. Patent Office has granted more than two hundred plant patents...A large number of inventors, Patent Office records show, have sold or assigned their plant patents to commercial nurseries, where the new variety is assured of development...The law provides that a patent may be obtained by any person 'who has invented or discovered and asexually reproduced any distinct and new variety of plant, other than a tuber-propagated plant...' New kinds of Irish potatoes or Jerusalem artichokes, therefore, cannot be patented. Plants reproduced from seeds, such as wheat, are also excluded. The reason behind this exclusion is that the plants are propagated by the same part of the plant that is sold for food. However, the word 'tuber' does not include bulbs, corms, stolons and rhizomes. To be patentable the plant must be asexually reproduced;... However, a wild, uncultivated variety, the chance find of the plant explorer, apparently is not patentable. But new varieties, produced asexually from it by the plant inventor, may be. The plant need not be a variety of a new species. It may be a new variety of an existing species...Great is the variety of plants for which patents have already been granted. There is patent No. 40 for a thornless barberry; No. 45 for an almost thornless rose; No. 143 for a golf-green grass; one for a mushroom; another for a rose that blooms fully in heat and drought when other rose plants lose their leaves and lie bloomless. There are patents for peach, apple, cherry, pecan, orange, grapefruit and poplar trees. There are none, however, for squirtless grapefruits or self-cracking walnuts. There are patents for carnations, freesias, lilies, dahlias, violets, avocados, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, sugar cane, an almost black rose, a giant pansy with stems two and a half to four feet high and flowers three to four inches in diameter, giant grapes, an orange that looks like a lemon. But the rose patents, more than one hundred, are most numerous..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

* * *

March 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.60-12.65.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $149\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 145-151; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 147-165; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $136\frac{1}{8}$ - $141\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $140\frac{1}{2}$ -143; No. 1 Hard Winter* K.C. 141; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 142; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 123-124 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 118; No. 3 Chi. $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $114\frac{1}{2}$ -115; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis 115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 $\frac{5}{8}$ -47 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 49-50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 122-124; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-118; No. 2, Minneap. 80-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 215-220.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.30-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.00 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York yellow onions \$1.-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.07 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 14.15 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.29 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 13.87 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 13.80 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23-23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 50.

Section 1

March 16, 1937

U.S.-MEXICAN GAME TREATY

The convention for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals between the United States and Mexico became effective yesterday when ratifications were exchanged by Secretary Hull and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador. Under the convention Mexico agrees to protect 140 species of migratory birds and their subspecies common to the two countries. A closed season for wild ducks is established from March 1 to Sept. 1, while the open season is limited to four months. (New York Times.)

BRITISH FARM LAND FLOOD

A London cable to the New York Times says that in the flickering light of hurricane lanterns hundreds of farmers last night were shoveling blue clay into the cracks in the elevated banks of the River Ouse, which, swollen by storms, seemed likely at any moment to gush over the fenland and inundate 250 square miles of the richest farmland in Britain. At Denver, where a number of tributaries meet, the Ouse sluice gates were closed to keep back tidal waters. Thus far little ground has been sown, but if the Ouse burst over the fens there would be no chance of getting a crop this year.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES

Germany's shortage of meats and fats was made more noticeable yesterday with the announcement in Frankfurt that fish sausage had been introduced on the market. What sort of fish is used was not advertised. Many sausage casings are chemically prepared in the Reich now. It was officially announced that the government had extended its control of oleomargarine for three months--until the end of June. (Press.)

NICARAGUA DAIRYING

General Carlos Pasos, a member of the Nicaraguan House of Deputies as well as an agriculturist and industrialist, is bringing cows from the United States to establish a high-class dairy, according to a Managua cable to the New York Times. Silos have been constructed and American methods of operation instituted. An endeavor will be made to change Nicaragua's system of milking under which a calf is tied close enough to the mother to permit the calf to butt the side of the cow two or three times so that a man can milk the cow.

Filler in L. R. Neel is author of "Better Results...from the
Fertilizers Fertilizer Dollar" in Southern Agriculturist (March).

One paragraph says: "If we would speedily get to the point that we would ask fertilizer manufacturers for pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, associated with adequate lime for correcting acidity or of dolomite to help in this and also to furnish magnesium that may be needed in some cases, we would completely get rid of the filler that in some Southern states runs as high as 21 per cent of the fertilizer tonnage. We, and not the fertilizer companies, are responsible for the filler in that we buy by the ton rather than by plant food content. Many farmers in the past have purchased fertilizer that could be had at the lowest price without giving any thought to its plant food value. Filler contains no plant food, therefore, is worthless to the plants, so why buy unnecessary amounts of it?!"..

Calf of Man "Last year it was announced that the National Trust
Bird Refuge had extended its activities to Northern Ireland," says an editorial in The Field (London, February 27). "It is now proposed that the powers of the trust shall be extended--subject to the approval of the Tynwald--to the Isle of Man. One cannot imagine any opposition from that quarter nor can one imagine any opposition at all to the bill now being promoted by the Trust. If the bill passes an anonymous donor will present the Calf of Man to the nation. This island, some 600 acres in extent, lies near Spanish Head. From the higher ground good views can be obtained of the southern part of the Isle of Man and of the mountains of Mourne. On a clear day, the Scottish and Welsh mountains are visible. In addition to undoubted beauty and a certain historic interest, the island is remarkable for its bird life, which comprises a great variety of breeding species, many of them rare, and a considerable body of migrants. It is proposed to close the island during the nesting season in order to preserve it as a nature reserve."

California Intensive farming has created in California the
Farming largest rural wage-earning class proportionately in any state of the Union, according to Dr. Paul S. Taylor, associate professor of economics at the University of California. The national average, based on the census of 1930, shows that 26 percent of all persons gainfully engaged in agriculture in the United States were paid farm laborers. In California this class constituted 57 percent of all persons gainfully employed in agricultural pursuits. According to Dr. Taylor, this sudden rise of masses of industrialized hand workers can be attributed to the intensive cropping of California farms. Intensive crops represent four-fifths of the total value of California agricultural production. (Press.)

Horticultural Two international horticultural congresses will be
Congresses held in Paris in connection with the International Exhibition of Arts and Technique this year; the first, from June 8 to June 10, will comprise, among other subjects: Genetics, Phytopathological Protection of Plants; Frost Precautions; Landscape Gardening; Rose Cultivation; and International Horticulture. The second congress will take place from September 23 to September 25 and will deal with the Organization of Horticultural Societies; Pomology; Chrysanthemums; and Dahlias. (The Gardeners' Chronicle, February 27.)

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, principal social science analyst, \$5,600, senior social science analyst, \$4,600, social science analyst, \$3,800, associate social science analyst, \$3,200; assembled, assistant social science analyst, \$2,600, junior social science analyst, \$2,000 (optional subjects, 1. economics, 2. sociology and social research, 3. political science). Applications must be on file not later than (a) April 19, if received from states other than those named in (b), (b) April 22, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Credit for Farmers "Farmers are beginning their spring planting with easier access to credit for production purposes than has been possible since the depression began and at a rate lower than at any time in the history of American agriculture," according to Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. He added that, though the cost of other commodities necessary to make a crop is on the increase, 500 cooperative production credit associations throughout the country continue to make loans to livestock men and general farmers at the 5 percent interest rate. (FCA, No. 8-81.)

Articles The Journal of the Franklin Institute (March) contains the following articles of interest to Department workers: "Economic Geography--Its Importance to America," by Albert S. Carlson, Dartmouth College; "Progress of the Biochemical Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute," by Ellice McDonald, Director; and "A Contribution to the Chemistry of Turkey Eggs," by Joseph Samuel Hepburn and Paul Reveri Miraglia, Hahnemann Medical College.

Costa Rican Landowners Costa Rica probably has the highest percentage of landowners of any country in the world, undoubtedly the highest in the Americas, says a San Jose report to the New York Times. The government reports that 84 percent of the heads of families at the close of 1936 were landowners, an increase of 3 percent over the figure for 1935. Most of the landowners are small independent planters.

Australian Population W. M. Hughes, Australian Minister of Health, opening a conference recently under auspices of the National Health and Medical Research Council, declared Australia was in danger of becoming a stagnant community. Taking the average birth rate from 1901 to 1921 as a base, he showed a population loss from the decline in births to 1936 totaling 500,000 or 65,000 yearly, which is greater than the total loss of 60,000 in the four years of the war. (New York Times.)

Heads Sugar Conference Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, has been appointed to head the United States delegation to the international sugar conference in London on April 9, when broad questions of world overproduction, export allocations and world consumption will be considered. Other members will be J. B. Hutson, Assistant Agriculture Adjustment Administrator, and Frederick Livesey, assistant economic adviser of the State Department. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 15. -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-14.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $147\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $144\frac{1}{2}$ - $146\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $143\frac{3}{4}$ - $149\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Am. Durum, Duluth, $145\frac{3}{4}$ - $163\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $139\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $140\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $138\frac{1}{2}$ -139; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 141; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 $5/8$ -112 $5/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 119; No. 3, Chi. 112- $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47-48; K. C. 49- $52\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 53; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 124-126; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-118; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $215\frac{1}{2}$ - $220\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.30-2.55 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.30-3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-\$1.35 per 50 pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$1.00-1.35 in consuming centers; mostly \$1.00 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50 pound sack in terminal markets; Texas Round type \$1.75-2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.00-1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-1.75 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 31 points from the previous close to 14.52 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.36 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points to 14.25 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 32 points to 14.19 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $35\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23- $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 51

Section 1

March 17, 1937

RUBBER QUOTAS

A London wireless to the New York Times says the quotas for the production of rubber in rubber-producing countries were raised yesterday from 76 to 90 per cent of normal capacity by the International Rubber Regulation Committee in an effort to build up the depleted stocks in the United States, Great Britain and other countries and alter the condition that recently has led to sharp price rises. There was no immediate effect on prices here, however.

N.Y. HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Expenditure by New York State of \$300,000,000 in the next thirteen years for building a system of super-highways, four to eight lanes wide, was urged yesterday by Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene, State Superintendent of Public Works, in his annual report to the legislature. Colonel Greene warned the legislators that, due largely to the heavy increase in traffic in recent years, the state's present highway system is far from adequate. The report suggested that a comprehensive program for better roads should be begun at once. The main traveled routes should be straightened, widened and generally improved, "in order that they shall become super-highways by 1950," it said. (Press.)

FROZEN EGG FUTURES

Lloyd S. Tenny, business manager of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, announced yesterday that a futures market for frozen eggs and facilities for "spot" transactions in this commodity would be established on the exchange on April 1. He said the practice of freezing eggs out of the shell for storage purposes had increased steadily since 1922 and had become an important factor in the poultry industry. (Press.)

GERMAN WOOL AND RUBBER

Within a short time Germany will be able to export artificial wool and artificial rubber, Colonel Fritz Loeb of the Raw Materials Department of the Four-Year Plan organization announced yesterday, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. The new products, produced under Germany's second Four-Year Plan, he said, were in many cases much better than the natural product. He stressed that these new export possibilities proved the new Four-Year Plan did not mean Germany's isolation. "The big difference" he said, "is that we will not be forced to use our export proceeds exclusively for certain vital things, but will be able to organize our foreign trade relations according to our own will and judgment."

Dust Storms
and Health

With the possibility that drought conditions may continue in many sections of the United States and thus again create conditions favorable to dust storms during the coming year, it is well to recall the conclusions arrived at by Earle G. Brown and others in Public Health Reports on the possible effects of dust storms on health. Among these are: 1. There is no evidence that pathogenic organisms were actually carried by the dust; 2. The dust acted as an irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Laboratory examinations have shown the dust to have a high silica content; 3. The effect of dust storms on the public health must be divided into "immediate" and "future" effects; 4. The immediate effects are shown in the increase in morbidity and mortality from the acute infections of the respiratory tract; 5. The future effect is unknown. Possibly over a longer period of exposure or repetitions of the storms the end effects would be similar to those from exposure to mine and other industrial dusts; 6. Dustproofing of homes and the wearing of masks are essential to the comfort and welfare of individuals living in the dust area when future storms occur. (The American City, March.)

Grasshoppers
in Canada

A Winnipeg report in the Northwestern Miller (March 10) says serious trouble from grasshoppers is anticipated on about 3,870,000 acres of Saskatchewan and over 4,000,000 acres of Alberta grain lands in 1937. A total of 58,000,000 acres is infested. Results of grasshopper egg surveys undertaken last fall make this condition apparent. Dominion entomologists at Ottawa fear a greater outbreak than that of last year in Saskatchewan and at least as serious an outbreak in Alberta as any experienced in the last five years. Manitoba will escape serious damage, it is stated, with only about 450,000 acres in the southwest corner of the province infested. Organized control measures will be taken in Saskatchewan and Alberta on the severely infested areas. The area thus affected is substantially the same as in 1936 and consists of larger or smaller scattered acres distributed along the northwest or western edge of the prairies from Saskatoon north and west and south bordering the foothills almost to Lethbridge.

Non-Skid Road
Experiments

Prof. E. W. Davis of the University of Minnesota, who has been experimenting with iron as a road paving material, recently sought to blend two patterns into a design for safety on the highways. The superintendent of the university mines experiment station has tried more than a dozen designs on iron slabs to prevent vehicular skidding. He displayed one design on which, tests have shown, an automobile will skid forward less than on concrete paving. He already had another pattern that tends to arrest side slipping. The problem now is, Prof. Davis said, to put the two together and evolve one design that will do both. He believes the solution may lead to a new era of traffic safety. Prof. Davis and his staff are drawing plans for a 150-foot stretch of iron-surfaced experimental road near the university. He plans to test it with trucks and passenger cars. (Associated Press.)

Congress, The Senate agreed to S. Res. 92 relating to the
March 15 number and apportionment of civil-service employees. It
 passed S. 976 relating to labor preferences in connection
with public-works projects. The Senate Committee on Appropriations re-
ported out the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill (H.R. 4720) for
1938 (S. Rept. 175). The House passed with amendments S. J. Res. 75
making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency out-
breaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon
crickets, and chinch bugs; and H. R. 5122 to authorize certain officers
and employees to administer oaths to expense accounts. The House Com-
mittee on Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment S. J. Res. 66 pro-
viding for the participation of the United States in the Greater Texas
and Pan American Exposition to be held in the State of Texas during 1937
(H. Rept. 386).

Tractors in L. M. Marshall, writing in the Estate Magazine
Scotland (London, March) says: "Those who visited the tractor
 trials in Scotland during the recent demonstration trials
had the opportunity of seeing the tractors at work under the worst possi-
ble conditions. The opening day was postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday
on account of the sodden state of the ground, resulting from the heavy
rain that had fallen previously. On the Wednesday morning, when the
opening was really made, a blizzard prevailed and in the afternoon the
ground was covered with snow...In spite of the very bad weather over a
thousand people were present. They were all satisfied as to the abili-
ties of the modern tractor working under conditions worse than would be
experienced in the ordinary way of farming. The demonstration was
arranged jointly by the North of Scotland College of Agriculture and the
Rowett Research Institute and took place at the Duthie Experimental Stock
Farm, Bucksburn, Aberdeen..."

Fairbridge New South Wales Rhodes scholars have initiated a
Farm Schools movement to establish a \$250,000 Fairbridge Farm School
 in this state, says a Sydney report by the Canadian Press.
It will be the third of its kind in the empire, the other two being at
Pinjarra, Western Australia, and on Vancouver Island, B. C. The Fair-
bridge ideal was to educate young English boys from a receptive age in
the dominion atmosphere and to equip them with the knowledge of farming
methods of the dominion in which they settle. The new school will be
established at Molong, a district about 200 miles west of Sydney. The
boys, aged 9 and 10 years, will be selected by the executive of Fair-
bridge Farm Schools, the parent body in England. Later it is expected
girls will be brought out for training. Subsidies of 3 shillings 6 pence
a week for each child will be granted by the Commonwealth and State
governments and the British Government will contribute 5 shillings a week
for each child.

Dry Ice Use Add another use for "dry ice", solidified carbon
 dioxide. Steamship companies in San Francisco are mixing
dry ice with ethylene-oxide and circulating the resultant gases through
the holds of even fully loaded ships with complete mortality to all forms
of inboard wild life, including vermin and rats, but with no harm to
cargo or to man unless he sticks around too long. (Business Week, March 13.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-14.75; cows good 6.50-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr.* Wheat Minneap. 146 $\frac{5}{8}$ -148 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 145 $\frac{5}{8}$ -147 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ -150 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H. Am. Dur.* Duluth 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ -164 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 135-140 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -143 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 140-140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 143-143 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107-113; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47-48; K. C. 49-53; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 123-125; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-117; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-221.

Florida Bliss Triumphs potatoes \$1.75-2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-2.55 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-2.00 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25-2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.00 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-3.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-1.25 per 50 pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$1.00-1.75 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50 pound sacks in terminal markets; Texas Round type \$1.50-2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50-1.75 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 16 points from the previous close to 14.68 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.35 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 14.40 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 14.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Firsts, 23-24 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 52

Section 1

March 18, 1937

FARM LAND BANK IMPROVEMENT The Federal Farm Land Bank of Springfield, serving New England, New York and New Jersey, closed 1936 in the strongest financial position in its history, E. H. Thomson, president, told more than 300 farm loan officials yesterday to celebrate the bank's twentieth anniversary. Mr. Thomson said that with better payment on loans, fewer loans in process of foreclosure and acquired real estate selling more rapidly, "we look forward with confidence to 1937." The Northeast was still feeling the effect of very low prices for farm products, but material improvement was apparent on all sides. (Associated Press.)

GOVERNMENT POWER SALE Georgia became yesterday the lone State in which the Tennessee Valley Authority, the government's great power plant, can increase its sale of electricity. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals gave the authority a free hand to sell electricity in Georgia, voiding an order of the Eastern Tennessee District Court in so far as Georgia was concerned. The case was brought to ^{New Orleans} by the Georgia Power Company, operating electric lines in Catoosa County, Ga., from the Northern Georgia District Court. (Associated Press.)

ECUADOR'S HIGHWAYS A Guayaquil cable to the New York Times says President Federico Paez of Ecuador signed yesterday a contract with the Foundation Company of New York for the construction of 900 miles of roads in various parts of the country. The contract on a cost plus basis aggregates \$3,000,000. It will be financed in part by a tax of 50 centavos a gallon on gasoline. The plan includes a road between Quito and Guayaquil connecting with the road to Babahoyo. Tourists will have two scenic highways through tropical jungles and over the Andes.

JAPANESE TRADE A Tokyo report by the Associated Press says Government officials indicated Japan is willing to make a trade agreement with the United States if adjustments are made in what they said were inequalities favoring the United States. They said Japan's purchases last year from the United States totaled approximately \$71,250,000 more than United States purchases from Japan.

Russian N. S. Timasheff, Harvard University, writes on
Agrarian "Structural Changes in Rural Russia" in Rural Sociology
Policies (March). He says in conclusion: "Beginning with the
 second half of 1934 no evidence of deaths from hunger or
starvation has been forthcoming. The catastrophe of 1932-33 seems to
have been overcome. A certain balance has been restored within rural
areas and in rural-urban relations. Is this balance a definite one?
And is the present rural structure final? It is hard to make any proph-
ecy when one takes into consideration the fact that during the last 30
years the Russian peasantry was successively submitted to the peaceful
Stolypin reform, to the 'black partition' of the First Agrarian Revolu-
tion, to the wholesale mir-restoration of the NEP, to the wholesale com-
pulsory collectivization of the years 1929-33, and to the mitigated
kolho'z--system since 1934. Russian events of the years 1917 to 1936 have
refuted the common opinion that the peasantry was an invincible force of
social inertia. The elementary force of the Revolution, the outbreak and
success of which had been largely supported by Russian peasants, later on
became stronger than this inertia. The Second Agrarian Revolution was
carried out against the will of the peasants. On the other hand, both
retreats of the Communist Government, that of 1921 and that of the last
few years, have been provoked almost entirely by the passive resistance
of the peasants. Russian events of 1917-36 have corroborated the notion
of the vitality of the rural population. In spite of incredible vicissi-
tudes, of tremendous losses (in 1921-22 and again in 1932-33) in material
goods and human lives, the rural population has continued functioning and
has even increased in number..."

Weather by Scientific American (April) says: "...At Trappes
Radio from Observatory in France experiments have recently been con-
Balloons ducted with a captive balloon equipped with a new type of
 radio transmitter which continually sends out signals,
making possible a constant check upon changes in atmospheric conditions
at high altitudes. The first record of this type of work is dated
March 3rd, 1927... Since then experiments have been conducted to further
the flexibility of this means of weather data collection by officials of
the National Bureau of Meteorology of the French Government. Essentially,
the radio sounding equipment consists of two recording devices and an
automatic radio transmitter. A metallic coil expands and contracts with
changes in temperature and a sealed capsule acts in the same manner with
changes in barometric pressure. The barometric changes cause radio sig-
nals to be sent out, while changes in temperature vary the space between
signals. Working along these principles, the French scientists have per-
fected a light and compact radio transmitting system which has been
carried to heights of 14,000 meters by means of a captive balloon and
stationed at that point for days at a time..."

Tree Gift On behalf of the Garden Club of America, Mrs. Joseph
 C. Grew, wife of the United States Ambassador to Japan,
has presented 4,650 American trees to the Japanese nation, according to
a Tokyo report by the Associated Press. The trees have been sent to
Japan as a token of appreciation for courtesies extended during a tour of
Japan by Garden Club members in 1935.

Congress, The House Committee on Appropriations reported out
March 16 with amendment H. J. Res. 278 to make funds available to
 carry out the provisions of existing law authorizing the
purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry (H. Rept.
391). The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out without amend-
ment S. J. Res. 53 providing for a continuance of the participating of
the United States in the Great Lakes Exposition in the State of Ohio in
1937, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 388).

World Wheat A Rome report to the press says world crop production
Production shows signs of increasing, according to J. Clyde Marquis,
 American delegate to the International Institute of Agri-
culture in Rome, who summarized the institute's annual report in a radio
broadcast from Italy when the report was released by the institute. "The
institute statisticians think that the rise in wheat prices will lead to
a larger increase than in 1935," Mr. Marquis said. "In February, increased
acres of winter cereal were reported in all of Europe. Italy has just
published crop statistics for the last two years showing that the wheat
area has been increasing, but the crop of 1936 was less than for 1935."
Referring to the prices received by the farmers for their products, Mr.
Marquis said: "Farm prices in the United States increased 20 percent in
a year; Canada, 30 percent; Yugoslavia, 20 percent; Argentina, 17 percent;
Hungary, 10 percent. But in England only 7.3 percent, and in Germany,
1.9 percent."

Granular "Brand new to most farmers are granular fertilizers
Fertilizer which flow through the distributor like bird shot," says
 the Farm Journal (March). "Several kinds of nitrogen
fertilizer can be bought in granules or pellets. Superphosphate is avail-
able in pellets of different analyses, one running as high as 32 per cent
available phosphoric acid. Engineers say potash can be pelleted. Complete
fertilizers in granular form are now on the market in a variety of ratios
of the three plant foods. The advantages of granular fertilizers are:
(1) Easier to distribute uniformly; (2) Absorb less moisture from the air;
(3) Show much less tendency to cake; (4) Don't become dusty in dry weather,
sticky in damp weather; (5) Can be distributed in windy weather; (6) Less
bulky and require smaller sacks; (7) Do not sift through burlap bags;
(8) Pleasant to handle (odorless). Are granular goods as efficient as
powdered? The answer seems to be 'Yes.' Professor C. B. Sayre, Geneva
Experiment Station, New York, tells of trials in which pulverized and
granulated fertilizers applied broadcast and in bands two and one-half
inches to the side of the plants and three inches deep were compared in
treating tomatoes with a 4-16-4 fertilizer. In each instance the granulated
fertilizer gave a markedly higher yield than the pulverized fertilizer
despite the fact that the drought of the past summer was particularly hard
on tomatoes..."

March 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.15-13.00.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 147 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -149 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 146 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -148 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 146-152; No. 1 H. Am. Durum, Duluth, 148-166; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -143; Chi. 141 $\frac{5}{4}$ -145 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 143 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 123-125; St. Louis 120; No. 3, Chi. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48 $\frac{1}{4}$; K. C. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 53-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 123-125; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-117; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ -222 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine Sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.35-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.90-1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$3.15-\$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Twin Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.25 in city markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.10 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 14.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.34 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 14.28 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 14.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 53

Section 1

March 19, 1937

TEXTILE WAGES

New England cotton manufacturers last night announced 10 per cent wage increases for more than a third of the section's 90,000 cotton textile workers. Carolina textile manufacturers also announced wage increases yesterday affecting about 44,500 workers. Some said that increases would be 10 per cent, others between 5 and 10, while many merely stated that increases would take effect within the next two weeks commensurate with rates of pay advances prevalent in what appeared to be an industry-wide movement. (Associated Press.)

U.S.-PHILIPPINE TRADE STUDY

Appointment of a joint committee of American and Philippine experts to study trade relations between the United States and the Pacific insular Commonwealth, particularly with a view to the effect which a shortening of the period before Philippine independence becomes complete would have, was agreed on yesterday by President Manuel Quezon of the islands and representatives of President Roosevelt. This action was announced after President Quezon suggested the date of full independence, now set by the Tydings-McDuffie act for July 4, 1946, might be advanced to 1938 or 1939. (Washington Post.)

PERMANENT C.C.C. URGED

A message recommending legislation to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent agency is planned by President Roosevelt, according to a letter received yesterday by Representative Citron of Connecticut from Robert Fechner, director. Mr. Citron already has drafted a bill providing that the CCC be made a permanent agency. (New York Times.)

ADVERTISING

The American Maize Products Company and Manikin Products, Inc., both of New York, have entered into stipulations with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue certain "unfair advertising practices," the commission announced yesterday. The maize concern is alleged to have claimed that its syrups contained a "mysterious" element, dextrose, which replaced burned-up body tissues and revived tired muscles and nerves. The Manikin Products Company was charged with advertising that use of its "Manikin tea" would produce a fashionable figure. (Press.)

Metaphosphate Calcium metaphosphate made by treating phosphate
Fertilizers rock with the hot reaction products of burning phosphorus
 contains the equivalent of 65 percent phosphoric acid and
is suggested as a more satisfactory compound for introducing this necessary constituent into fertilizer. Formerly calcium acid orthophosphate made by treating phosphate rock with sulfuric acid was the compound universally used for this purpose. However, this product normally contains the equivalent of only 15 to 17 percent of available phosphoric acid. Interest in the new calcium metaphosphate for fertilizer use was initiated by the fact that the Tennessee Valley Authority could easily make it by the use of the electrical power available from its developments. (D.H.K. in Scientific American, April.)

Plant for Jacob Hartz, author of "The Plant That Soybeans
Soybeans Built" in Seed World (March 12) says: "In 1925 the
 Hartz-Thorell Supply Company saw the need of diversifying
crops in its territory, which is the Rice Belt of Arkansas. More than 90% of the farming was being devoted to the culture of rice; the rice lands were becoming badly infested with water grass and other noxious weeds, and the rice production per acre was declining rapidly...At that time soybeans were just beginning to be recognized as a soil building crop in the United States, and the possibilities for them as a commercial crop looked good, so the owners of this business decided to introduce soybeans as the crop for their farmer customers to adopt in cleaning up and building up their worn-out rice lands. They started this movement by buying twenty bushels of Laredo soybeans and giving them away in lots of one peck and one-half bushel to their key farmers. From this small start in 1925 they have pushed the culture of soybeans in the Rice Belt of Arkansas until the acreage has grown to the point that in 1936 there were more than 50,000 acres of soybeans planted in their territory. From the start of this movement this concern promised their farmers a cash market for all the soybeans that would be brought to them in marketable condition and suitable for seed purposes..."

California One of the most interesting, and potentially valuable,
Forest Models projects presently under way in California--under the combined auspices of the California Department of Natural Resources and two Federal agencies; namely the Works Progress Administration and the U. S. Division of Forestry--is the WPA National Forests Models Project at San Francisco, says a San Francisco report in American Lumberman (March 13). In the workshops set aside for this activity, relief maps of the eighteen major forest areas of California are being built. These maps, when completed, will give detailed information covering almost two-thirds of the State's area. The data necessary to the construction of the relief maps are taken from contour maps developed over a long period of years by field engineers of the U. S. Forest Service.

Congress, Senators Smith, Wheeler, Gillette, and Capper were
March 17 appointed Senate conferees on S. J. Res. 75 making funds
 available for the control of incipient or emergency out-
breaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon
crickets, and chinch bugs.

T.V.A. Farm The Tennessee Valley Authority is popularly mis-
Development understood today as to its program, and sight is being
 lost of the great agricultural development of the Valley
at which the project is primarily aimed, Governor Gordon Browning of
Tennessee declared recently. Governor Browning asserted that the method
and plan conceived by the people of the Tennessee Valley region for
utilization of the 50,000,000 horsepower furnished by the Tennessee
River and its tributaries, "involves a proper integration of the whole
Tennessee Valley Structure. The plan," he proceeded, "includes the con-
servation of soil, reforestation, agricultural development, improvement
of navigation conditions and flood control....I believe that the development
of the Tennessee Valley has been justified in view of the many great pur-
poses it has in addition to that of power production. Incidentally, every
record that I have been able to discover has shown that the private power
companies of that section who have in most cases met the competition of
the T.V.A. have made more money than they did before, because of the in-
creased volume of business that has come from the reduction of rates to
the point where people can afford to use power." (New York Herald Tribune,
March 18.)

Electricity "We lately spent a night in the home of a farmer who
for Farms counted up thirty-five separate uses to which he was putting
 his electric current," says an editorial in Country Home
(March). "The invisible hired man was doing farm work as well as house-
work, running motors in the barn and shop as well as providing light for
the farmstead, heat for the kitchen stove, cold for the refrigerator and
elbow grease for the washing machine. The rapidity of rural electrifica-
tion's advance will be accelerated as the flexibility and adaptability of
the electric motor are developed. The heavier the consumption per farm,
the more anxious the purveyors of current will be to serve the farms.
The progress of the highlines along the highways has been retarded by
the public utilities' concept of 'three farms to the mile,' with each
farm a user of power for lighting alone. In nearly every state are
farmers commonly using three thousand and more kilowatts per year, as com-
pared with the average city home's consumption of 516 kilowatts. Farm con-
sumption of electricity can quickly pass the convenience stage to where the
farm is a power user almost on an industrial scale. When one thinks of the
innumerable farm jobs requiring labor and power little imagination is
needed to forecast a day, when, instead of being reluctant, the utilities
will be more anxious to suspend a transformer near a farmstead than at the
corner of a city block."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 550-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.75-12.65.**

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 148 $\frac{3}{8}$ -150 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 147 $\frac{3}{8}$ -149 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 146 $\frac{1}{4}$ -152 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 148 $\frac{1}{4}$ -166 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 137-142 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 141-144 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 142; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 143 $\frac{1}{4}$ -144 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 119; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -114 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124; St. Louis 119; No. 3, Chi. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46-47; K. C. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 123-125; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 112-118; No. 2, Minneap. 75-84; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$3.05-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 92¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.10 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.-\$1.10 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins, \$1.75-\$1.85.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 14.40 cents per pound. One year ago the price was 11.36 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 14.13 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 14.07 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 54.

Section 1

March 22, 1937

FREIGHT RATE INCREASES Increases in freight rates calculated to yield the nation's railroads an estimated \$500,000 a year of additional revenues were approved Friday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective at midnight. The new rates are a small part of those with which the carriers hope to offset the loss of about \$100,000,000 a year due to expiration of the emergency surcharges. (Press.)

SOVIET FARM DECREES A Moscow cable to the New York Times says a decree published yesterday over the names of Joseph Stalin and Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff annulled the necessity for collectives and individual farmers to pay up their arrears of grain deliveries to the government. This is the first, if indirect, admission of the failure in certain areas, owing to drought, of last year's grain crop, which probably totaled less than 8,000,000 tons instead of the 95,000,000 to 100,000,000 projected. A Moscow report by the Associated Press says the government Saturday announced four decrees making important concessions to farmers with the purpose of providing relief for those hit by last year's drought and stimulating 1937 production by ensuring to farmers a larger share in the crops they produce.

GERMAN ECONOMICS Germany's economic position promises to be solved either by an explosion leading to forcible territorial expansion or the reintegration of the country in the world economy, the Foreign Policy Association said yesterday in a report prepared by J. C. de Wilde of its research staff. While the possibility of a financial collapse in the near future was discounted, it was said that, despite superficial intentions of an industrial boom, economic conditions in the Third Reich were fundamentally far from sound and that severe stress and strain created by progressive isolation might easily lead to disaster. (New York Times.)

SPRUCE BEETLE IN NEW YORK New York State has turned to the airplane in its fight against "dendroctonus piceaperda," an Eastern spruce beetle that threatens to destroy the Adirondack forest preserve, according to an Albany report by the Associated Press. The beetle was reported yesterday by Conservation Department investigators to have destroyed thousands of acres of old-growth spruce on State land near Morehouseville, Hamilton County.

Tillage
Meter

"...Professor A. W. Clyde of Pennsylvania State College has built six dynamometers into an apparatus called the tillage meter," says Ben James in the Country Home (March). "Any common tillage tool, such as a plow, a gang of disks or a group of cultivator shovels, may be mounted in it and tested under conditions as easy or as tough as desired. When the test is being made, a camera photographs the readings of the six dials. The six readings are then used to measure and locate the soil resistance which the tool is having to overcome...At Ohio State University the dynamometer was put on threshing machines. Each complicated part of threshing outfits was operated under its relentless eye. On one machine a cylinder showed a drag on it. Once the defect was brought into the open it was easy to correct. An improperly placed beater was moved three quarters of an inch and eight horsepower was taken off the requirement of that cylinder. In some instances losses of power amounted to twenty-five per cent. Manufacturers pass the information which the dynamometer discloses back to the farmer in terms of more faultless implements..."

Electric
Farm Plows

"The problem of whether it would be economically feasible to substitute electric power for other sources of mechanical and animal power, for plowing, interests those seeking to increase the use of electricity in agriculture," says Erwin Strauss, Rural Electrification Administrator, in Rural Electrification News. (March) Continental Europe leads in the development of such machinery. The main impetus is derived from the lack of domestic oil reserves as driving power for internal combustion motors. Many systems were designed for this purpose. Two types in particular are predominant; one of large dimensions for the use of contractors or cooperative ownership, the other for individual farmers and market gardeners. Although extensive experiments have been made in many countries, no general acceptance of electric plowing has resulted up to the present. There have been a number of American experiments with electric plowing apparatus. As far as mechanical efficiency and practicability are concerned, they have developed successful equipment. However, the high installation cost apparently precludes their general acceptance in the near future..."

Wind Machines

Powerful wind machines, mounted on tall towers, are being used by a number of California fruit growers to protect their orchards from frost damage. Some fruit growers are also using these machines to dry out their orchards in case of late spring rains, thus checking various moulds and diseases. The wind-making unit consists of a large airplane-type propeller mounted on an electric or gasoline motor. These propellers are of special design, many of them being 12 feet or longer. The power plants vary from 100 to as much as 450 horsepower. The propeller and power unit located on the top of the tower, revolve slowly in a complete circle, thus creating a strong wind which prevents deposit of dew or ice, because the layer of warm air hovering above the tops of the trees is mixed with the colder air near the ground. Some of the electric-motor driven machines are automatic in action; a thermostat starts them when temperatures drop below freezing. (Farm Journal, March.)

Congress, The House received a communication from the President, March 18, 19 transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1937, for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, amounting to \$2,000,000 (H. Doc. 170); referred Committee on Appropriations. Messrs. Jones, Nelson, and Hope were appointed House conferees on S. J. Res. 75 making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs. Several Senators discussed flood control operations of the Federal Government in the Tennessee Valley and other regions. The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, submitting in response to S. Res. 82, a statement of all cases in which injunctions affecting the Department of Agriculture have been issued by the Federal courts since March 4, 1933, except cases relating to processing taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as to which the Justice Department will submit a statement; referred Committee on Judiciary (S. Doc. 38).

Quebec Highways

Plans for a comprehensive development of modern highways for the Province of Quebec, sponsored by the Royal Automobile Club of Canada and under favorable consideration by the Dominion Government, were outlined recently by Theodore G. Morgan, chairman of the executive committee of the club, and George A. McNamee, its manager. These proposals contemplate the construction of new four-lane highways with dividing strip to provide broad avenues of approach from the American gateways in common use, to link Montreal and Quebec with a magnificent boulevard and to extend the system down the St. Lawrence Valley at least as far as Riviere du Loup. The representatives of the Royal Automobile Club are convinced that their proposal for Canadian improvement can be financed over a period of some twenty-five years of amortization solely through the increase in the use of the new facilities which ensue and from increased volume, without any increased rate, of gasoline taxation. (New York Times.)

Hybrid Sheep

"A couple of years ago a band of range sheep belonging to the Pitchfork Ranch in Wyoming was grazing under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, when a bighorn ram from a flock of wild mountain sheep came down from the high peaks and mingled with the domestic ewes," says Charles J. Belden, in a copyright Science Service report. "...As soon as the herder saw the intruder he chased him back to his own kind far up the snow-capped peaks. Early in the following spring, an odd-looking lamb made its appearance....It had the characteristic brown spots of the mountain sheep lamb and its coat seemed to be part hair and part wool. The coat of the bighorn sheep is dark colored hair, not unlike a deer. The actions of this strange youngster have never been those of a domestic lamb. It has the characteristics of its male parent. The lamb prefers to mix with a small herd of goats on the ranch and frequently jumps up on a pile of logs or on the roofs of the low ranch buildings. With apparently no effort at all it can hop over a six or seven foot corral fence....It is not beyond possibility that this cross might be the start of a new breed of domestic sheep that will stand the rigours of Wyoming or Montana winters even better than the merino or rambouillet ewes."

March 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 7.60-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.50-12.40.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 145 $\frac{3}{8}$ -147 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 144 $\frac{3}{8}$ -146 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 143-149; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 145-163; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -141 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 140; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 141; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 $\frac{1}{8}$ -112 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 122-124; No. 3, Chi. 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 116-117; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45-46; K. C. 48-52; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 52-52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 123-125; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 112-118; No. 2, Minneap. 74-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-220.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.15-\$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago. \$1.90-\$1.95 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.10-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.00 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.00-\$1.35 in city markets; fine 90¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$2.00-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75-\$1.85; F.O.B. McIntosh \$1.50 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 24 points from the previous close to 14.16 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.40 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 13.90 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 13.84 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 55

Section 1

March 23, 1937

FARM ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES Representatives of twenty farmer cooperatives agreed in a conference yesterday with John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, that they should decline wholesale electric rates offered by the Iowa Public Service Company and proceed to build their own generating plants. The decision was regarded as of importance in its possible bearing on the government's national power policy, now being formulated by a committee appointed by the President, of which Mr. Carmody is a member. (Press.)

BRITISH TRADE TREATIES "Deep-seated objections by the British government that indicate high hurdles stand in the way of the American-British reciprocal trade treaty envisaged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull were stated bluntly yesterday by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin," says Charles W. Hurd in a London wireless to the New York Times. "He gave a talk to a free-trade deputation representing 400 signatories to a memorial on 'peace and economic cooperation.' Discussing the memorial, which had been presented last month, Mr. Baldwin specifically turned down a suggestion for 'multilateral negotiations,' but plainly implied that he equally opposed the procedure of bilateral negotiations with multilateral effect, which is the way the United States trade treaties operate..."

JAPANESE TRADE MISSION "Press reports from Shanghai admit that the Japanese trade mission, which is seeking to promote commerce with China, has found its efforts balked by the polite, but undisguised, refusal of Chinese to engage in economic cooperation until Japan's policy in North China is changed," reports Hugh Byas in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times. "The delegation, according to the Domei News Agency, will report that it is inadvisable to launch economic projects until political issues regarding North China are settled..."

N. Y. MILK CONTROL LAW Termination on March 31 of the price-fixing features of the present New York milk control law was recommended to the legislature last night by its special investigating committee. The report, stating that state-wide hearings had produced almost unanimous support for the end of the price fixing, declared that the control law had "broken down" and that "the emergency giving rise to its enactment (in 1933) no longer exists." (Press.)

4-H Potato

Records

"Old-time potato growers in Pennsylvania took a first class trimming from 15-year-old Edward Kusa, Potter county 4-H club member, who grew 605 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre to become champion member of the 1936 Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club," says the Farm Journal (March). "...Another potato record for grown-ups to beat if they can was made by a 19-year-old 4-H club girl, Kathryn Cytrynak, North Greenbush, New York. On three-fourths of an acre of sandy loam soil she grew 601 bushels of Russet Rurals. That's at the rate of 766 bushels per acre. She planted 17 bushels of seed, used 482 pounds of fertilizer, 20 tons of farm manure, and spent \$5.42 for spray materials. Nearly all of the potatoes were sold for \$1.25 a bushel. It was the eighth consecutive year potatoes were grown on the field."

New Bean

Thresher

"A new bean thresher that reduces the damage to beans from an average of 30 per cent to approximately 2 per cent and recovers 99.5 per cent of the beans taken into the machine has been developed by J. S. Winters and Roy Bainer, agricultural engineers of the University of California," reports J. H. Currie in Country Gentleman (April). "This new machine, which is expected to revolutionize bean-harvesting methods in California, has so far only been used in harvesting beans intended for seed. It is quite possible, however, that it may be developed to take care of the threshing of all kinds of beans, cowpeas and other crops which have their seeds in pods. This new harvester, instead of having a cylinder of peg teeth revolving in concaves also filled with teeth, merely rolls the beans and straw between two large rubber-covered rollers. There are three sets of these rollers, mounted in pairs, the lower ones are driven by a chain belt and the upper ones, given pressure by springs, roll with the others as the straw passes through. California produces annually several million pounds of large and small Lima beans for seed purposes. Much difficulty has been experienced in securing good stands of these beans because of thresher damage, which often amounted to as much as 40 per cent."

Products from

Carbohydrates

Bacteria, molds and yeasts, more noted now as disease-bringers and spoilers of things than for their useful activities, were hailed as potential factors in the solution of America's agricultural problems by Prof. Ellis I. Fulmer of Iowa State College, speaking before the Midwestern Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science. Farming, Prof. Fulmer pointed out, is essentially a chemical manufacturing process. The farmer is foreman in a chemical factory, wherein his crop plants are living machines using the energy of sunlight to make carbohydrates, fats, and proteins out of raw materials from air and earth. In the process, energy is woven into the things that come out as end-products. Formerly the farmer cashed in on the release of a large part of that stored energy by feeding crop products to his work animals. Now he uses tractors and power machinery instead of horses and mules. So the products pile up, creating economic crises which can be only temporarily solved by crop limitation methods. (Science News Letter, March 20.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, ~~senior~~ radio engineer, \$4,600,
 radio engineer, \$3,800, associate radio engineer, \$3,200,
assistant radio engineer, \$2,600; assembled, junior veterinarian, \$2,000
(Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture); junior super-
visor of grain inspection, \$2,000 (Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Department of Agriculture). Applications must be on file not later than
(a) April 12, if received from states other than those named in (b),
(b) April 15, if received from the following states: Arizona, California,
Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington,
Wyoming.

International Eric Parker, in The Field (London, March 6) comments
Bird Protection on the International Committee for Bird Preservation.
 "Its activities and influence today," he says in part,
"are enormously increased. The first consideration of the International
Committee is the securing of as great a degree of reciprocity in legisla-
tion as possible, and the chairman of the British section, Dr. Percy Lowe,
is one of the four European National chairmen, appointed at a congress in
Brussels in 1935, to draft the terms of a new International Convention for
the Protection of the Birds of Europe, to take the place of the existing
Convention, which has been found to be unsatisfactory, of 1902. Among
the objects on which the British section are concentrating their efforts is
an inquiry into the position as regards numbers of wildfowl throughout
Europe. If wildfowl are decreasing, what are the causes of the decrease,
and are there means of remedy? The sub-committee appointed by the section
to deal with this question are undertaking in the first place a general
census of the status of ducks and geese in every country in Europe. This
entails investigation into: (1) The spread of population, roads, railways,
and mining centres in the tundras of Europe and Asia, which are the chief
breeding-grounds of the anatidae; (2) The conditions in southern wintering
quarters; (3) The over-commercialisation of duck by means of decoys; (4)
The effect of punt-gunning; (5) The length of the Open Season throughout
Europe; (6) The effect of present-day diminution of *Zostera marina*, the
'sea grass' on which duck feed; (7) The silting up of old harbours and
draining of land."

Maps for Solution of the farm problem lies in a thorough
Farm Land knowledge of the national terrain--forests, soil, rivers--
 a mapped-out program that will bring highest returns from
resources and save them for posterity, William Bowie, director of the United
States Coast and Geodetic Survey, said recently, according to a report to
the Dallas News. "...A map would be a census of land and how it can be
used for value. To keep it up to date, the Government would have to have
an airplane fly over a mapped area once in five or ten years and take
photographs of the country. From those photographs, the map-maker can see
at a glance what new features have come into existence since the map was
made, what past features--such as soil and forests--have been destroyed."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.50-12.40.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $149\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{8}$ - $153\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $149\frac{1}{8}$ - $167\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $145\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 142 - $147\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $142\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $144\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 123 - $125\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 120 - $120\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $114\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $45\frac{7}{8}$ - $46\frac{7}{8}$; K. C. $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $53\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 50 - $51\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 52 - $52\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120 - 122 ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110 - 116 ; No. 2, Minneap. 75 - 84 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218 - 222 .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.30-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.90 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$3.05 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.00 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.20 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; 98¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.30 in city markets; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.72-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.65-\$1.90 per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$2-\$2.50.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 14.32 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.44 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 14.06 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 14.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs

* Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 56

Section 1

March 24, 1937

CROP INSURANCE BILL REPORTED The administration's \$100,000,000 crop insurance bill reached the Senate floor ^{yesterday} accompanied by a favorable report from the agricultural committee which approved it after adding an amendment to place the proposed insurance corporation's personnel under a career service independent of the Civil Service Commission. Chairman Pope of a subcommittee, which held hearings on the bill, said he understood that Senator Robinson would seek action "within the next ten days," and predicted that the measure would be passed promptly without opposition. (Associated Press.)

GERMAN FARM DECREE A Berlin ^{last} report by the Associated Press says farmers were warned / night that those who fail to pull their weight in Germany's struggle for self-sufficiency will have to make room for those who can. Gen. Herman Wilhelm Goering issued the warning to farm leaders assembled in Berlin and backed it up with a decree. Goering and the Government made known a vast agricultural adjustment program to restore denuded farm land, extend credit to farmers, record individual farm production and provide better homes for agricultural workers. The decree empowered agricultural authorities to replace an unwilling or inefficient farmer with one who knows how to produce.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE City boys with self-reliance, adaptability and "gumption" can become as proficient at farming as country boys, R. W. Stimson, Massachusetts State Supervisor for Agricultural Education, said yesterday at the annual conference of executive officers, state directors and state supervisors of agriculture. Problems pertaining to teachers of agriculture were analyzed by fifty experts from thirteen North Atlantic States. Charts presented by Dr. C. H. Lane, Director of Vocational Agriculture in the Department of the Interior, disclosed that teachers in this field were underpaid, and the teacher turnover in many parts of the country was as high as 60 per cent. (N.Y. Times.)

FREIGHT SHIPPING The volume of freight arriving in New York City is setting a new record, according to traffic executives. In some instances the piers lack sufficient space and lighters and adjoining roadways have been utilized for storage purposes. Victor J. Freeze, freight traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, yesterday estimated the arriving freight this year at 60 per cent greater than that of a year ago. He credited the reciprocal trade agreements which the State Department has made with other countries as an important cause. (N.Y. Times.)

Poultry "Many farmers producing good quality poultry are glad
Grading to sell their birds to produce buyers who have started
 buying on grade in the Middle West during the past year,"
says Harry J. Boyts in Country Gentleman (April). "The Institute of American Poultry Industries has approved the new grading system, which is being used with good results in Iowa and Kansas...The new grades are Number One, Number Two, and Rejects. The general price differential between the first two grades is three cents a pound, and more Rejects are being weeded out. Number One poultry is all birds that are healthy, vigorous, well fleshed and feathered, and regular and sound in body and limb. Number Two is all other healthy birds, including all healthy hens weighing less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This grade includes birds with crooked or deeply indented keels; stunted, deformed, or inadequately fleshed birds carrying no evidence of disease; stubby-feathered and barebacks; birds with bruises, hard calluses, advanced stages of scaly legs, and objectionable skin coloring. The Rejects or worthless poultry are birds affected by diseases rendering them unfit for human consumption. Unnatural appearance or abnormal conditions, which indicate birds are unhealthy, place them in this class..."

Japanese "Japan's export trade, after having expanded each
Export Trade year since 1932, is now feeling the effect of the restrictions that so many countries have imposed upon it," says Hugh Byas in Tokyo correspondence to the New York Times. "The salient feature of last year's foreign trade was a smaller export of Japan's principal competitive line, cotton cloth, for the first time since 1931. In virtually all other lines Japanese goods continued to find expanding markets abroad, although the rate of increase was only 7.5 per cent, compared with 15.5 in 1935. This slowing down has occurred before and may be only temporary, but it coincides with difficulties in maintaining the yen's exchange value, rising prices at home with the increasing cost of imported raw materials, and the cumulative effect is a warning that the period of easy expansion may be about over..."

Soybeans in Country Life (London, March 13) comments on experiments on the soybean in England by the Fordson Estate, England and says: "...If the experiment has not been the success which was expected, scientific research is still going on. Mr. J. L. North, who was formerly Curator of the Royal Botanic Society of London, has always believed that it is possible to acclimatise the soya plant to English conditions. In 1932 Mr. Henry Ford acquired an estate of about two thousand acres at Boreham in Essex, and, not content to follow the usual methods of farming, suggested that part of his land should be devoted to the cultivation of the soya bean. Mr. Ford had already succeeded in harvesting large crops of the bean on his property near Detroit, and he was convinced of its value, both as a soil improver and as a forage crop. A large quantity of seed was despatched from Michigan to Essex, and it was arranged to make a provisional experiment... Fortunately, Mr. North, by careful selection, patient research and intelligent observation lasting over some eighteen years managed, at the end of 1932, to select four varieties of seed from which he was confident a crop could be grown successfully in this country..."

Congress,
March 22

The House began general debate on the State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Appropriation Bill (H.R. 5779) for 1938. Mr. Martin of Massachusetts addressed the House briefly during debate on this bill, charging the Department with neglect of poultry producers in its farm relief program. The House received letters from the Secretary of Agriculture requesting authorization of an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition in the United States; referred Committee on Agriculture; transmitting a draft of a bill to amend section 13 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929; referred Committee on Agriculture; and proposing a change in the act approved March 26, 1934, 48 Stat. 467 (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 514a), creating the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture; referred Committee on Agriculture.

Science
Teaching

Nature (London, March 6) says: "In discussing some time ago certain aspects of university science teaching (Nature, 129, 773-5; 1932), doubts were expressed of the present-day necessity for, or desirability of, extensive spoon-feeding lecture and laboratory courses in universities. In proposing some changes, a plea was made for incorporating into science teaching some instruction in scientific method. An interesting development on these lines is being carried out by Prof. A. J. Riker in the University of Wisconsin in a laboratory class in plant pathology. Instead of using the same set of exercises repeated by each member of the class, the routine laboratory manipulations are acquired in carrying out simple investigations. Most members of the class work on different subjects, and compare the results freely. When a piece of work has been completed, a time is arranged and the student gives a short account and demonstration, after which the results are discussed by the other members of the class."

Argentina
Wheat Exports

The Argentine National Grain Board has issued a statement declaring that, in view of the extraordinary high wheat shipments from Argentina, it may be necessary to put a check on wheat exports to safeguard domestic supplies for seed and local consumption. The board intends to keep a daily check on shipments and will organize methods to be proposed to the government as restraining measures. January exports of wheat from the Argentine amounted to 796,000 tons, February 850,000 tons. In March, up to Thursday the 18th, 531,611 tons were exported so that the complete month's total is likely to exceed that of February. Average monthly shipments for these months normally amounts to about 500,000 tons, and during the last 13 years shipments for any single month have only exceeded 800,000 tons on three occasions. (Wall Street Journal.)

4-H Turkeys

Nineteen-year-old Daniel R. Gernatt, Erie county, New York, who took up turkeys as a 4-H club project five years ago, made a net profit of approximately \$1,000 from his turkey flock in 1936. Aided by the members of his family, he killed and dressed some 300 strutters for Thanksgiving feasts in hotels, clubs and homes, and marketed about 250 birds ranging in weight from 12 to 24 pounds during the Christmas-New Year season. (Farm Journal, March.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-12.10**,

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 147 7/8-149 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 146 7/8-148 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 146 1/8-152 1/8; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 148 1/8-166 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 139-144 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ -146; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 143; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 145 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 119; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108-114; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 123-125; St. Louis 120-120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ -46 $\frac{3}{4}$; K. C. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 52-52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 74-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-222.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.80-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.30-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$1.90 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.65-\$1.90 per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$2-\$2.50.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 14.20 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.44 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 13.94 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 13.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 cents; 91 Score, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25-25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 23-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 57

Section 1

March 25, 1937

ARGENTINE A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says
WHEAT ACREAGE Argentina has 16,040,180 acres sown to corn, according
 to the Ministry of Agriculture's second and final estimate
published yesterday. This planting is 2,816,000 acres or 14.9 per cent
less than that of last year, but it is only 218,280 acres or 1.4 per cent
less than the average over the last five years. Last year's corn sowings
were unusually large because farmers planted corn after the long drought
had ruined their wheat and flaxseed sowings.

TEXAS GRAPE- Working overtime to beat a Federal quarantine effec-
FRUIT CROP tive at midnight, hundreds of men stripped grapefruit
trees bare of their \$12,000,000 crop in the rich Rio Grande
citrus region last night according to a Harlingen, Texas, report by the
Associated Press. Highways leading into the Rio Grande Valley swarmed
with trucks and railroads used all facilities. Citrus shipments to
seventeen States and Puerto Rico were banned after midnight in an effort
to isolate the Mexican fruit fly, reported to have moved in from across
the Rio Grande. Growers said that they believed the Rio Grande grape-
fruit crop was the largest in history.

TENANT FARMS The Census Bureau said yesterday that tenants
DECREASED operated 42.1 per cent of all farms on January 1, 1935, as
 compared with 42.4 per cent on April 1, 1930. Tenancy
in 1935 ranged from 69.8 per cent of all farms operated in Mississippi
to 6.2 per cent in Massachusetts. The bureau said farm tenants numbered
2,222,184 last year. (Associated Press.)

SUGAR Secretary Hull recommended yesterday an increase in
QUOTAS sugar quotas allotted to foreign countries other than
Cuba. In a letter sent to a House Agriculture sub-
committee considering an extension of the principles of the Jones-
Costigan sugar act, the Secretary of State said "it would be highly
advantageous to our export trade if some arrangement were to be made
to increase the quotas allotted to other foreign countries." (Associated
Press.)

again declined. (Press.)

- - - - - FUTURE COMMODITY STOCKS

Gardening by The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, March 6) reports
Television that "C. H. Middleton, the radio lecturer on horticulture,
 is now giving a series of 'talks' from the Alexandra Park
television station...At the Science Museum, South Kensington, a demonstra-
tion of television was held, with the small standard screen, in which
Mr. Middleton was clearly seen, and the voice was well reproduced. The
figure was shown down to the waist, but the diagrams drawn on the black-
board were too small to be followed with ease, and there was a little
occasional fading of the picture in one corner. It is certainly a great
improvement on the ordinary radio in which the voice only is heard, but
at present the television picture might just as well be reproduced, full
size and perfectly clear, to say nothing of colour, on a cinema screen,
the fact that the showing is simultaneous with the transmission having
no value in the case of an educational talk. It is for instantaneous
news of actual events, such as festivals and riots in foreign capitals,
that television will one day find its greatest usefulness. Still, the
restricted use which is made of it now marks an epoch, and it is well
to note it."

Photoperiodism R. H. Roberts and Burdean E. Struckmeyer, University
of Plants of Wisconsin, say in a letter to Science (March 19): "To
 furnish material for further studies of the relation of
anatomical condition to blossoming, more than 100 varieties of plants,
including some monocotyledons, are being grown in different environmental
and cultural conditions. The principle variables being used are photo-
period and temperature, although some partial defoliation, girdling, shading
and low nitrogen treatments are also included. It appears that tempera-
tures a little above or below the usual range employed in greenhouse
culture have been effective in altering the responses of some plants
which are commonly considered to have a fixed or definite reaction to
relative length of daylight. For instance, poinsettia plants grown in
the short days of winter at a temperature of 68° to 70° F. remained
strongly vegetative and did not blossom, while plants in temperatures
of 60° to 65° blossomed normally and plants in temperatures of 55° to
57° show only slight tendencies to blossom (January 25). Plants which
were moved from 63° (average), after ^{forming} blossom buds, to 70° abscised
their flower clusters. Large percentages of the poinsettia plants grown
in long days at temperatures of 55° to 57° are producing blossoms..."

Science and Dissatisfaction with the manner with which society
Society has met and absorbed scientific changes was expressed in
 a series of four lectures at Princeton, N. J., by Dr.
Frank Baldwin Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.
Speaking on "An Engineer Looks at the Social Implications of Science,"
he said of the government, "the political government, since it must of
necessity be organized to do a vast number of things, is less likely to
be competent in a highly technical matter such as the development and
application than is a private organization designed and operated solely
for that scientific purpose." Dr. Jewett declared that although the
government cannot directly use the services of engineers and scientists
"because their field is one in which they can operate with entire ab-
sence of certain factors normally present and controlling in other human
affairs," still the government should make more use of the knowledge of
these men. (Social Science.)

Congress, Senator Capper addressed the Senate regarding traffic
March 23. accident prevention and proposed functions of the Bureau
of Public Roads and other agencies. The Senate Committee
on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments S. 1397 to create
a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes (S. Rept. 227).
The House continued debate on the State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Appropriation Bill (H. R. 5779) for 1938. During debate on the bill, Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma addressed the House favoring extension of the life of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The House conferees on S. J. Res. 75 making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests submitted a conference report thereon. As the measure was amended by the conferees, it provides for the replenishment feature carried as it passed the Senate, but the amount is changed to \$2,000,000.

Gas Taxes "States of the Northwest which, during the hard times,
For Roads diverted their gasoline tax in whole or in part to other
funds are returning them to the purpose for which they were
originated--construction and maintenance of highways," says an editorial
in the Commercial West (March 13). "South Dakota is the latest state to
get back on the good roads bandwagon, its legislature which just closed
having returned to highway development the two cents of its four-cent tax
which for four years has been diverted to the Rural Credit Department for
servicing of its bonds. The state annually realizes about \$2,000,000 in
gasoline taxes. The federal government specifically requires use of all
gasoline taxes for highways if it is to match state money with government
cash for road work. South Dakota now, of course, will be able to use
about \$4,000,000 a year on its roads by means of its gasoline levy. Good
roads are of great advantage to a state, not only in the matter of its own
transportation, but in attracting tourists, and no state should permit
diversion of its gasoline taxes from that objective."

European "American industrialists will have an opportunity to
Food Tour observe developments in European commercial food preserva-
tion research this summer during a tour of scientific labora-
tories being arranged by the National Research Council's Division of En-
gineering and Industrial Research," says an editorial in the Fruit Products
Journal (March). "About one hundred bankers and industrial men including
leaders in the food industry are expected to participate in the tour. Of
particular interest will be a visit to the National Physical Laboratory of
England where extensive research has been made on freezing of food, iodized
paper wraps for preservation of fruit, sterilization of fish and meat
products, and the transport and storage of foodstuffs. A visit will also
be made to the Research Association Laboratories of the British Rubber
Manufacturers where investigations of storage and packing of foods and
beverages are being made. Also included will be visits to the Institute
Pasteur in France and to the Brewery Research Laboratory in Germany..."

Economic World economic activity continued to expand during
Activity February, according to the monthly review of foreign con-
ditions in the current issue of the Annalist. Industrial
operations showed further gains outside the United States. Prices con-
tinued to advance as growing arms programs promised increased demand. In-
ternational trade rose, reflecting in part higher prices. Commodity stocks
again declined. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-7.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.35-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-12.10**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 148 $\frac{3}{8}$ -150 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 147 $\frac{3}{8}$ -149 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 147 $\frac{1}{4}$ -153 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 149 $\frac{1}{4}$ -167 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ -145 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -148; St. Louis 143; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 146; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 120; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -115 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 121; No. 3, Chi. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 $\frac{7}{8}$ -46 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 50-51; St. Louis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 74-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ -222 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.83 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25-\$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.65-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 90¢-98¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$0.90-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwins \$1.75-\$2 in New York; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 14.29 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.47 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 14.03 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 13.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 37 cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 58

Section 1

March 26, 1937

GOVERNMENT IN BANKING

Tom K. Smith, of St. Louis, president of the American Bankers Association, said yesterday that bankers face a big problem in deciding how much work now performed by the Federal Government can be turned back to chartered banks. In an address before a regional conference of the American Bankers Association, he said "it should be emphasized that the Government did not force itself into the banking business." He said the Bankers Association is making studies to serve as basis for negotiation with Government officials on the curtailment of Federal banking activity. (Associated Press.)

PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF PLANTS

W. H. Hoover, of the Smithsonian Institution's division of radiation and organisms, has been conducting experiments on the photosynthesis of wheat. Using a sensitive filter, Hoover illuminated growing wheat with all the colors of the visible spectrum. He found that two colors, deep red and blue, were most effective in promoting the assimilation of carbon dioxide. The deep red has a light wave length of about 6,550 Angstrom units. Green light, Hoover discovered, is not very efficient in furthering carbon dioxide assimilation. (Washington Post.)

PRICES AND INFLATION

Little probability of world-wide inflation as a result of price increases is seen by Dr. F. A. Pearson of Cornell University, writing in the March issue of "Farm Economics," a bulletin published by the Department of Agricultural Economics. Dr. Pearson contends that the rise in prices is merely the normal result of readjusting commodity prices to the levels justified by the normal demand for and present supply of gold. "Since the United States is on the gold standard, the country will not experience violent inflation, unless the dollar weakens," he said. "As long as business improves, unemployment decreases and farm incomes rise, there is little likelihood that the dollar will weaken and that wild inflation will ensue."

COMMODITY PRICES

The upward march of wholesale commodity prices boosted the general level slightly during the past week, so that it stood at the highest point reached since May, 1930, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the Department of Labor, reported yesterday. The advance during the week was $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent, on the bureau's general index, and for the past month the rise amounted to 1.9 per cent. As compared with a year ago, wholesale prices had advanced 10.5 per cent, when this week's compilation was made. (Baltimore Sun.)

Pavement Engineering News-Record (March 18) contains "Fighting
Heaving Subgrade Swelling on Kansas Roads" by Harold Allen and
H. D. Barnes. An editorial note says: "Confronted several
years ago with the problem of concrete pavement heaving, the Kansas high-
way department began an investigation to determine methods of prevention.
Few studies of pavement trouble have been more continuous or have developed
more successful advances in construction practice. While it appeared from
the first that the trouble was caused by swelling soil and attention was
centered on soil character and behavior in the wide research and experimenta-
tion that followed, other possible contributing causes were not overlooked.
This investigation and the definite results obtained are the subjects of
the first article. . . The moisture treatment indicated by the laboratory
studies and the method of applying it in fill and subgrade compaction is
described in the second article. The final article is a description of
the Lawrence experimental road and its extensive equipment for observing
and recording pavement structure and subgrade action. The articles by
Mr. Allen are parts of a report by him to the recent highway conference
of the University of Colorado."

Cooperative "Co-operatives are bringing electricity to farming
Electricity areas where there was little enthusiasm if not down
right refusal by existing companies to extend service on
a reasonable basis," says an editorial in the Illinois Agricultural
Association Record (March). "This is not true in many sections of the
state, however. A number of utility companies have been more than active
and willing to extend service to farms at very nominal cost. This has
been particularly true during the past two to three years. There will
be a great deal of interest in watching these co-operatives and comparing
their service and cost with that of the older companies. It will be a
miracle if the co-operative in its formative years can provide service
for as little money as some of the privately operated companies are now
charging. Rates are substantially lower, thanks to reduced operating
costs and the present Illinois Commerce Commission."

Trailer Dairy O. A. Fitzgerald, agricultural editor, University of
Testing Idaho, says in Country Gentleman (April): "One of
the most common obstacles to dairy-herd testing, particu-
larly in the case of the small dairy farm not equipped with special
facilities, is the housewife, observes Ivan H. Loughary, Idaho extension
dairy specialist. Under the present method the farm home must provide
the tester with sleeping quarters and a place to do his testing...To over-
come this handicap and get the good will of the housewife by removing the
inconvenience from each visit by the tester, Idaho has instituted what it
calls 'trailer testing.' Two dairy herd improvement association testers,
Orvie Anderson of the Gem-Payette Association in Western Idaho, and Vilo
Sorenson of the Upper Snake River Valley Association, serving Fremont,
Madison, Jefferson and Bonneville counties, have large four-wheel trailers.
Each contains living quarters, kitchen, and a corner carrying a complete
installation of testing facilities. A large tank provides an adequate
supply of water...The trailer provides a place where the tester can do
his work without interruption or inconvenience and with facilities that
are the same at every stop."

Congress, The House passed as reported H. J. Res. 273 to make
March 24. funds available to carry out the provisions of existing
 law authorizing the purchase and distribution of products
of the fishing industry; and H. R. 146 to require contractors on public
building projects to name their subcontractors, materialmen, and supply-
men, and for other purposes. The House Committee on Agriculture reported
out without amendment H. R. 5722 to reenact and amend provisions of the
Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, relating to marketing agreements
and orders (H. Rept. 468). The House received a letter from the Acting
Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting draft of a proposed joint resolu-
tion to provide for the observance of the 75th anniversary of the establish-
ment of the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural and
mechanical college and the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the
State agricultural experiment stations; referred Committee on Foreign
Affairs.

Halo Spot The prevalence of tomatoes covered with a number of
of Tomato silvery spots has been noticed on many occasions. Insects
 were thought to be the cause, but Dr. C. L. Walton has
shown (Gard. Chron., Jan. 2, 1937) that this is not so. The trouble
appears when "top-watering" to stimulate rain is practised. Drops of
water fall upon the fruit, and if a burst of sunshine occurs, they evapo-
rate very rapidly, and the skin of the fruit is scorched. This kind of
trouble is probably more widespread than is often realized, and the lens-
shape of the drops may even cause necrotic spots or other puzzling
symptoms. (Nature, London, March 13.)

Soviet Five "The improvement in living standards and increase in
Year Plan 'real wages' in Soviet Russia are growing more evident
 daily as the second Five-Year Plan augments the quantity
of food and consumers' goods," says Walter Duranty in a Moscow report to
the New York Times. "In 1928, when the first Five-Year Plan was initiated,
the number of workers and employes in the Soviet Union was approximately
12,000,000. Today it is 26,000,000. In 1928 the workers received
8,000,000,000 rubles annually in wages; now 71,000,000,000. In 1926
there were an estimated 1,500,000 unemployed; now there are none...
Investigation of a group of 7,000 young workers in nine leading indus-
trial centers showed that their average wage increased threefold be-
tween January, 1931, and December, 1935, as a consequence of improved
qualifications through special instruction...There has been a signifi-
cant improvement also in the food and clothing of Soviet workers, and a
steady reduction of prices. Thus the average individual consumption of
Moscow workers has increased in a comparison of 1936 with 1909 as follows:
Meats and fats, doubled; fish, five times greater; butter, 35 percent
more; sugar, three and a half times more; bread, one and a half times,
and potatoes 64 percent. The consumption of clothing has increased an
average of 40 percent in the past two years which is estimated to be
nearly three times more than the pre-war figure."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50 vealers good and choice 7.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.75-12.70.**

Grain: No. 1 D. No. S r. Wheat* Minneap. $149\frac{1}{4}$ - $151\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $148\frac{1}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{2}$ - $153\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $149\frac{1}{2}$ - $167\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. $139\frac{3}{4}$ - $144\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $144\frac{1}{2}$ - $147\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 146 - $146\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 119; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 $7/8$ -115 $7/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $125\frac{1}{2}$ -128; St. Louis 123; No. 3, Chi. $116\frac{1}{2}$ - $120\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 $3/8$ -47 $3/8$; K. C. $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $53\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $52\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 108-115; No. 2, Minneap. 74-83.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.55 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.85-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$0.90-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$2.00-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.50-\$1.70 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 14.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.52 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 13.95 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 13.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standard, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full wooled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 59

Section 1

March 29, 1937

SAO PAULO COTTON CROP

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says Sao Paulo's cotton exports of the 1936-37 crop, it is estimated, will be better than those in 1935-36 by 20 percent, computing orders already booked and business on the way to be closed. While last year Great Britain led, it is believed that Japan will take the leadership this year. Sao Paulo's cotton exports last year netted 547,821 contos, or more than 60 percent of the total from Brazil's cotton exports. Likewise the net of Sao Paulo's cotton by-products was 100,000 contos, and the state's 1936-37 crop is estimated at 1,500,000 bales, an increase of 50 percent over 1935-36.

LAND USE DEMONSTRATION

Twenty government engineers have met at Robbs, Illinois, to study the development of the Dixon Springs agricultural experiment station, says an Associated Press report. In a week's inspection tour they will also attend pasture and erosion control demonstrations. The Dixon Springs project, being developed under supervision of the Resettlement Administration, will eventually comprise 11,000 acres and serve as a demonstration in economic land use. Engineers pointed out that the results obtained would be applicable to a large "problem area" of some 15,000,000 acres of land in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

WASHINGTON CHERRY TREES

Though the last few days have been dangerously cold, Washington's renowned cherry trees, with the help of 100 smudge pots, continue unharmed, says the Washington Post. The committee on festival arrangements, headed by Chairman C. Marshall Finnan, clings to its prophecy that the trees will bloom sometime during the week of April 4.

NATIONAL PARK

Governor Aiken of Vermont announced Saturday that President Roosevelt had approved a proposal to create a national park in Vermont as a memorial to Ethan and Ira Allen of Colonial fame. It would have about 3,000 acres and a 23-mile highway and would command views of Lake Champlain, Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump in the Green Mountains. (A.P.)

Cooperative Farming "From the hill lands of Barry County, Missouri, comes the story of some nine hundred farmers who are successfully working together to rebuild a productive agriculture, even on badly depleted soils, by resort to pasture farming based on thin-land legumes, small-grain pastures and low-cost erosion control," says A. A. Jeffrey in Country Gentleman (April). "For ten years these men have maintained, in co-operation with the extension service of the state college of agriculture, a county organization of school district leaders in soil improvement for the purpose of spreading information, as well as for the co-operative buying of fertilizer, limestone, legume seed and seed grain. In two months of intensive effort led by their county agent, T.T. McConnell, these men made it possible last spring for the farmers of Barry County to seed 28,511 acres to Korean lespedeza with seed bought in January at less than half the prices current before the season ended. The same campaign, reaching all of the county's twenty-four townships, resulted in the seeding of some 10,000 acres of other legumes and soil-conserving pasture grasses; yet the main emphasis was placed on Korean lespedeza, the thin-land crop that farmers all over the Missouri Ozarks are using as the first step in a long-time plan of soil building..."

Granulated Fertilizer "A recent government bulletin referred to the fact that granulated fertilizer is now being used with some success," says "Woolgatherer" in Florists Exchange (March 20). "Several years ago a southern concern started manufacturing a granular fertilizer with extremely high analysis, but I don't know if it is still made. I gather that granular fertilizers will soon become general...Being less affected by atmospheric conditions, granular fertilizers are excellent when spread by machines. A distinctly new granular fertilizer contains charcoal with fertilizer elements...The small pellets are extremely hard and being slow in dissolving there is little fear of an over-supply of nitrogen, etc. reaching the roots at one period. The charcoal naturally attracts and holds moisture and being slow to break down, rapid leaching of the nitrogen does not occur."

Spineless Okra The South Carolina Experiment Station announces that a new variety of okra developed by the station and named "Clemson Spineless" is now available for limited distribution to farmers and gardeners, says a press report in the New York Packer. The new variety is the result of selection begun in 1930 by R. A. McGinty, assisted by F. S. Andrews, L. E. Scott and W. C. Barnes, of the experiment station staff. The most important feature of the okra is the almost complete spinelessness of the pods. The variety seems to be equal or superior to Perkins Mammoth, which is at present the most popular type. The plants are three and one-half to four and one-half feet tall and bear smooth green pods.

Two-Way Trade Fair Fourteen nations besides the United States will participate in the World Two-Way Trade Fair, opening in New York City the week of May 10, Louis K. Comstock, president of the Merchants Association and chief executive officer of the Fair, said recently. Countries with which reciprocal trade treaties were negotiated, he added, have been among the first to give assurances of collaboration. (Press.)

Congress,
March 26

The Senate began debate on S. 1397 to create a federal crop insurance corporation and for other purposes. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma addressed the Senate regarding his bill (S. 1990) for the regulation and stabilization of agricultural and commodity prices through the regulation and stabilization of the value of the dollar. Senator Chavez had printed in the Record a letter from the Director of Grazing, Department of the Interior, addressed to Senator Hatch, relating to criticism of that Department's enforcement of the Taylor grazing act. The House passed S.J.Res. 66 providing for the participation by the United States in the Greater Texas-Pan American Exposition, to be held in Texas during 1937; and agreed to the conference report on S.J.Res. 75, making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported out without amendment H.R. 5757 to simplify accounting.

World's Highest
Laboratory

The campus of the University of Denver has been extended up to the peak of Mt. Evans at 14,259 feet, says a Science Service report. There, at the end of the highest automobile road in the United States, stands the highest laboratory in the world, a joint project of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Denver. The laboratory is designed to withstand a wind velocity of 150 miles per hour and to screen out electrical disturbances of this region. To make the structure wind proof, side walls were eliminated, while the protection from lightning was accomplished by having the end walls, the roof and the floor completely surrounded with metal which is connected to ground wires buried deeply in the mountain. The new laboratory is expected to be one of the sights which the hundreds of scientists attending the meeting at Denver of the American Association for the Advancement of Science next June will wish to see.

Ophthalmia
of Horses

"...The House and Mule Association of America has undertaken a nation-wide study of periodic ophthalmis among horses and mules," says the Ohio Farmer (March 13), with a view of gathering facts about where it occurs and what the conditions are where it appears, which can serve as the basis for some practical work along preventive lines. The association is anxious to receive reports from men who have had the disease among their horses, or who know of animals in their localities that are, or that have been, affected. Mass data are needed to map the areas where the disease occurs most numerous and frequently. A nutritional deficiency may be the cause and area studies will help determine where this is true..."

Kansas Soil
Erosion Law

Gov. Walter A. Huxman of Kansas has signed into law the bill to require landowners in Kansas to plant shrubs, grasses and trees in an effort to stop soil blowing. The measure repeals a law previously passed this session making mandatory the listing of soil on order of county commissions, and which has been attacked on the ground that it was unconstitutional, that it violated statutes against trespassing and invasion and was not uniform in its application. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS
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March 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.25; cows good 6.75-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-12.85.*

Grain: No quotations (Market Closed)

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.55 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.77 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.15-\$2.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3-\$3.30 carlot sales in Chicago \$2.20-\$2.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Onions 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 90¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.90-\$2.37½ per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples U.S.#1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1.85-\$1.90 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Rochester.

Cotton: No quotations (Market Closed)

Butter and Eggs: No quotations (Market Closed)

* Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 60

Section 1

March 30, 1937

FRAZIER-LEMKE The Supreme Court yesterday unanimously upheld the constitutional-
LAW UPHELD itutionality of the revised Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage
 moratorium law, which was designed to extend to bankrupt
agricultural proprietors the same aid provided for facilitating corporate
reorganizations. The opinion was given by Justice Brandeis, who was also
the author of the decision which ruled out the original moratorium measure.
(Press.)

U.S.-RUSSIAN Pointing to the regrowth of Russian-American trade,
TRADE Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United
 States, declared yesterday that a very strong foundation
for further development had been created. He predicted that "our trade
relations will take a position better for both sides." Reeve Schley, presi-
dent of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, said in his annual report:
"During the calendar year of 1936 the Soviet Union made \$32,000,000 worth
of purchases in the United States. This included a few million dollars
worth of cotton. During the treaty period from July 1, 1935, to July 1,
1936, the Soviet Union bought \$38,000,000 of American goods, thereby ex-
ceeding the treaty agreement requirement of \$30,000,000 by \$8,000,000..."

ARGENTINE Argentina's favorable trade balance for the first two
TRADE BALANCE months of 1937 was 359,775,000 pesos (\$120,000,000 at the
 official rate of exchange), the Argentine Information Bureau
announced in New York City yesterday. This figure compared with 84,838,000
pesos (\$28,300,000) for the corresponding period of 1936 and set a high
record. The bureau said there was a strong possibility that the United
States might replace the United Kingdom as chief supplier of Argentina.
(New York Times.)

LUMBER The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said
PRODUCTION yesterday that lumber production reached a new 1937 peak
 during the week ended March 20. A total of 544 mills pro-
duced 229,279,000 feet of lumber, compared with 225,884,000 feet produced
by 575 mills the previous week. The association estimated production of
66 percent and shipments at 70 percent of the 1929 average. (A.P.)

Nationalism and Land Use Nature (London, March 13) says: "In an article on 'Nationalism and Land Utilisation in Britain' in the Geographical Review of January, Dr. Dudley Stamp directs attention to some of the results of a nationalistic policy in agriculture. Agricultural returns for 1935 and 1936 show an increase in arable acreage and in the total area of improved land, due to protective tariffs, marketing subsidy and, above all, the wheat quota. These schemes lead to excessive specialization in the commodities thus favoured, and they may, by bringing hill slopes under the plough, do more harm than good by the promotion of soil erosion. Again, the general application of, say the wheat quota, throughout the country overlooks the fact that though very little of the country is definitely outside the limits of wheat cultivation, a great part of it is not favourable, and would be harmed by constant soil disturbance. Another important consideration that is overlooked is the very small area of really first-class soils suitable for intensive arable farming such as market gardening, and yet near London and other great towns, where these products are most required, building is allowed to spread regardless of the value of the soil. Furthermore, in the 'reconditioning' of the land, or regrading to a fuller use, it is necessary to supplement the economic standard of judgment, cost per unit, by a standard of nutritional value, and pay more attention to meat and dairy products, poultry farming, and fruit and vegetable production."

Pear Fire Blight Commenting on the fact that "fire blight remains the most difficult problem in growing pears," C. W. Ellenwood, Ohio (Wooster) Experiment Station, in Country Gentleman (April) reports that "recent soil-management experimental work with pears in Ohio has given new emphasis to the relationship between cultural practice and the amount of blight. It has been observed generally that pears blight less when grown in sod, but frequently the yield of fruit is not satisfactory. This proved to be true in the Ohio plots grown in sod. The trees apparently suffered from lack of moisture, especially in the alfalfa sod. However, when the trees were mulched with straw the total yield was nearly as good as in the cultivated cover-crop plots and there was considerably less fire blight. The favorable responses secured in these experiments, especially in dry years, suggest the feasibility of wider use of the mulch system for growing pears."

By-Products from Cotton "After seven years of experiments oil and cellulose are being produced from cheaply grown cotton, according to Dr. Frank K. Cameron, professor/chemistry at the University of North Carolina," says Michael W. Flynn in the Washington Herald (March 21) "The experiments are intended to prove the feasibility of planting cotton thickly and after a comparatively short growing season, harvesting the entire plant and baling it for subsequent processing. Oil would be chemically extracted from the seeds and the residue would be treated to obtain cellulose..."

Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: associate technical analyst, \$3,200; assistant technical analyst, \$2,600 (optional branches, 1, labor legislation and administration, 2, industrial employment problems), Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board; applications to be on file not later than (a) April 26, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) April 29, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming (assembled).

"Chisel" Plow

"Although designed originally as an implement to break up hard pan and plow sole without bringing this undesirable subsoil to the surface, the 'chisel' is finding a useful place in erosion control work in the Pacific Northwest," says the Washington Farmer (March 18). "When G. R. McDole, now in charge of erosion control practices for the Federal Soil Conservation Service in the Northwest, was extension soil specialist at the Idaho College of Agriculture, he collaborated with Hobart Beresford, experiment station agricultural engineer, in designing a chisel attachment for the ordinary moldboard plow...Large operations featuring the chisel were conducted in the Dayton, Washington, area last year on land upon which canning peas had been grown. The land was so hard that the ordinary moldboard plow scarcely would penetrate it... 'The spring of 1936 caused a great deal of erosion in the Dayton area on land that was improperly tilled,' McDole relates. 'On the 2,500 acres of pea land which was chiseled in the fall there was no erosion and no loss of water from the fields...In the Dayton area farmers are adopting the system of chiseling pea ground.'..."

Woodland
Caribou

The woodland caribou is to have a helping hand in the wilderness of Minnesota's Red Lake Game Refuge where six animals are making the last stand of the species in the United States, says a St. Paul report by the Associated Press. Ten caribou will be imported from Canada, Gordon Fredine, state biologist, said recently, to bolster the ranks of the straggling band and ward off the fate that befell the American bison, the trumpeter swan and other extirpated birds and animals. Mr. Fredine received a report from Jack Manweiler, game manager with the Resettlement Administration at Baudette, Minnesota, on the international border: "It appears that it is either a matter of bringing in new blood or letting this valuable animal disappear from the United States."

"Trailer"

Automobile trailer houses soon may dot the agricultural landscape if a farming innovation in northwestern Iowa gains national popularity, says a Des Moines report by the United Press. Recent help advertisements for farm hands have in many cases stipulated married men with trailer houses. In former years, Iowa farmers hired unmarried men, boarding them in their own homes, or employed married helpers, providing them with separate houses.

Argentine Trade

Argentina's foreign trade in January and February left a favorable trade balance of 359,775,000 pesos, as compared with 84,380,000 in the first two months of last year, according to a report of the National Statistical Bureau.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.75-12.40**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 154-156; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 153-155; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 148 5/8-154 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 150 5/8-168 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 140-145 1/2; Chi. 145 3/4-150 1/4; St. Louis 146; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 149; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 122; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 112 7/8-118 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 131-133 1/2; St. Louis 131; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 125 1/2-127 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 3/8-49 3/8; K.C. 51-54 1/4; Chi. 53-54 1/4; St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 77-86; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 223-229.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.72 1/2-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.20-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85-\$1.96 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.30 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75-\$2 with f.o.b. sales \$1.60-\$1.75 at Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 14.43 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.67 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 14.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 14.11 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 cents; 31 Score, 36 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 36 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 cents, Y.Americas, 18-18 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 cents; Standards, 24 3/4-25 1/4 cents; Firsts 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

**Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

March 31, 1937

WHEAT CROP INSURANCE BILL PASSED The Senate passed without a roll call yesterday the wheat crop insurance bill designed to insure wheat farmers against crop failures due to drought, hail, floods, tornadoes and other causes, maintain the buying power of such farmers and provide for staple supplies of wheat for domestic consumption and the orderly flow of the commodity in interstate commerce. The bill creates a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation within the Department of Agriculture, the capital stock of which, to be subscribed by the Federal Government, is fixed at \$100,000,000. (New York Times.)

WORLD TEXTILE MARKETS Harold D. Butler, director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, said yesterday that the International Textile Conference, opening at Washington on Friday, would discuss the possibility of expanding world markets for textiles. Mr. Butler, who has just arrived to take part in the first I.L.O. meeting which will review the general situation of a world-wide industry, said that per capita consumption of textile goods had remained static during the last twenty-five years despite a great increase in productivity. (Press.)

PRODUCTION IN U.S.S.R. The Russian Government told its workers yesterday to intensify industrial and agricultural production, lest the second five-year plan fall far short of its mark, according to a Moscow report by the Associated Press. The spring planting campaign is almost 315,000,000 acres behind schedule. Planting for 1937 at this time should have reached 328,000,000 acres, but a survey disclosed only 13,200,000 acres had been planted. In the corresponding period of 1936, 54,408,000 acres had been sown.

CUBAN RICE TARIFF Rice, one of the principal foods of Cuba, was eliminated yesterday in a decree renewing minimum tariff treatment to various raw products. The decree specified that future importations of rice would be regulated by separate legislation. Most of the rice imported into Cuba comes from Siam. American rice exporters have been clamoring for a quota system in Cuba, which consumes about 5,000,000 pounds yearly, similar to that enjoyed by Cuba in the United States on sugar. American rice cannot compete with the low-priced Siam product. (New York Times.)

World Costs
of Living

The world cost of living is rising along with improvement in world trade, the March bulletin of the League Bureau of Statistics showed. Cost of living rises were given in percentages as follows for 1936 compared with 1935: Roumania 15, France 13, Chile 12, Poland, China and Italy between 5 and 10; United States, Great Britain and Peru between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5. World industrial activity was 15% greater than in 1935. Russia led the world with 30% improvement. The United States was second with 16.5. Others were Czechoslovakia 15, Germany 13, Britain 10, Chile and France 5. (United Press.)

Argentine
Colonization

It was recently announced that the administration of the National Mortgage Bank, a rural credit institution controlled by the Argentine Government, had decided to put into practice a vast plan of settlement on the land to which it has title. This plan includes a careful study of the possibilities of each piece of property from the point of view of the settler as well as the land's economic potentialities. The size of the lot to be sold to a settler will depend on the productivity of the land and the number of working members of the settlers' families. The prospective settlers must be farmers by occupation, be of good moral character, and have enough capital to pay for the first operating expenses. After a 5-year period of provisional occupation of the land during which the settler pays 3 percent interest and 4 percent to a special purchase fund, the sale takes place. Ten percent of the price of the property must be paid then, the remainder to be paid in annual instalments during 46 years and 328 days. The bank will supervise the farming of each piece of property sold to settlers. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, March.)

Forest Tree
Breeding

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at New Haven, Connecticut, is starting a project in forest tree breeding directed toward the development of improved trees for reforestation purposes, according to Dr. Ernst J. Schreiner, associate conservationist at the Station. Speaking before the Plant Science Club at Yale University recently, Dr. Schreiner said that new forest types will be developed through hybridization and breeding along the same lines as in agricultural and horticultural plants. "There are several short cuts possible to the ultimate goal of the forest tree breeder. Multiplication of a new type by vegetative propagation methods, such as the rooting of pieces of stemwood in willow and poplars, permits immediate utilization of exceptional plants as soon as they are produced. In recent years it has been found that a duplication of the hereditary units in any one individual often results in new types, more vigorous in growth than the parent forms. Such plants may also breed true, making it possible to utilize immediately the seed of a new and fixed type. Through hybridization and breeding it is possible to combine the excellent qualities of several individual parent trees in one individual offspring. It is also possible to obtain entirely new types through new combinations of the hereditary units of the parent stocks...The great possibilities in this new field of forest endeavor, which may be called 'creative forestry,' are illustrated in the project which was successfully carried out by the Oxford Paper Company, of Rumford, Maine, in cooperation with the New York Botanical Garden..." (American Forests, March.)

Congress, The Senate passed S. 1077 to amend the act creating
 Mar. 29 the Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and
 duties, and for other purposes. The Senate agreed to the
 conference report on S.J.Res. 75 making funds available for the control
 of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases,
 including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets and chinch bugs (this joint resolu-
 tion will now be sent to the President). The Senate Committee on the
 Judiciary reported out without amendment S. 847 to prevent the use of
 federal official patronage in elections and to prohibit federal office
 holders from misuse of positions of public trust for private and partisan
 ends (S.Rept. 256). The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia re-
 ported out without amendment S. 978 to extend the provisions of the federal
 highway act and laws amendatory thereof and supplement^{entary} thereto, to the
 District of Columbia (S.Rept. 259). The Senate received a letter from the
 Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a preliminary report of the results
 of a study and research of traffic conditions and measures for their im-
 provement; referred Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The House
 Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment H.R. 5721 to
 amend the Federal Register Act to require each agency of the government to
 codify all documents issued by such agency at stated intervals (H.Rept. 478).

Dartington The Countryman (London, April), in an introductory note
 Hall on the article, "Faith and Works at Dartington", by L. K.
 Elmhirst, says: "Few of our readers can have failed to hear
 something of Dartington Hall, Devon, the most remarkable experiment in the
 English countryside since the war. It is the work of Leonard and Dorothy
 Elmhirst. L. K. Elmhirst, the son of a Yorkshire squire, is active in
 rural sociology and is president of the International Congress of Agri-
 cultural Economists. Mrs. Elmhirst is well known in the United States
 for her support of the arts and as chief proprietor of the New Republic
 and Asia. A very large sum has been generously invested as Dartington
 Hall and visitors have written a great deal about its activities. But
 the enterprise seems complex and the spirit in which it has been carried
 out is rare. We came to the conclusion that the only persons who could
 adequately explain what it is intended to do are the Elmhirsts themselves.
 After some persuasion, they kindly agreed to prepare for The Countryman,
 to which they have been subscribers since the first number, a report. In
 our present issue and the next, our readers learn at first hand the true
 character of a pioneering community to which the rural forward movement is
 greatly indebted. The title of the present article is our own."

Japanese A story of the phenomenal rise of Japan to a position
 Prosperity of world economic importance is related by V. P. Copping
 of the Far Eastern Section of the Department of Commerce
 in a report made public recently. It traces the political, social, scien-
 tific and economic progress of Japan since 1868. Although Japan enjoyed
 a degree of prosperity while other nations, during recent years, were ad-
 versely affected by the widespread economic depression, and despite the
 fact that her exports increased 8 percent, from \$718,000,000 in 1935 to
 \$780,097,000 in 1936, forces are at work, said Mr. Copping, that may soon
 dissipate some of her advantages. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

March 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 7.00-8.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-12.60**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 155 5/8-157 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 154 5/8-156 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 147-153; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 149-167; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -144 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ -150 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 147; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 149; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 123; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 114 5/8-119 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -128 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 128; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 52-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2, Minneap. 79-86; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ -228 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.75-\$6. per double-head barrel in the East; \$5. f.o.b. Hastings. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$3.30 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 80¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 93¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$2-\$2.50 in New York; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 48 points from the previous close to 14.91 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.71 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 49 points to 14.65 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 50 points to 14.61 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

**Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

